The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 64. THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

SECOND EDITION

THE ELECTIONS.

The Victory in Ohio.

The Republican State Ticket Successful.

A GAIN OF SIX CONGRESSMEN.

The Latest from Indiana.

THE RESULT IN DOUBT.

Waiting for Official Returns.

Nothing Definite from West Virginia.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—Complete returns from Hamilton county give William Bell, Democrat, for Secretary of State, 28,362; Milton Barnes, Republican, 27,636; William E. Finck, Democrat, Judge Supreme Court, 27,934; W. W. Boynton, Republican, 28,162. H. P. Clough, Democrat, Board of Public Works, 28,019; J. C. Evans, Republican, 27,451. Milton Sayler, Democrat, Congress, First District, 14,099; M. F. Force, Republican, 13,500. H. B. Banning, Democrat, Congress, Second District, 14,133; Stanley Mathews, Republican, 14,138. The Republicans elect the Sheriff, County Clerk, Recorder and Commissioner. The Democrats elect the balance of the ticket.

TROY, O., October 11—Bethel township, Miami county—Boynton 167; Finck, 217; Barnes, 167; Bell, 2,18. Brown county—Barnes, 2,694; Bell 3,624.

MANCHESTER, O., October 11.—Official vote of Adams county—Boynton, 1,921; Finck, 2,271; Barnes, 1,931; Bell, 2,273.

DAYTON, O., October 11.—Montgomery county—Bell, 9,868; Barnes, 8,025; Finck, 8,974; Boynton, 7,918. McMahon, Democrat, for Congress, 9,890; Howard, Rebublican, 7,798; Fourth District, for Congress, McMahon, 2,307; Howard, 2,209; McMahon's Democratic majority 98. Two years ago it was 1,099. The Soldiers' Home gave Barnes a majority of 150 in a vote of about 1,500.

COLUMBUS, October 11.—While it is impossible to-night to send official figures by Congressional Districts, sufficient returns have been received here to make it certain that the Democrats have elected the following Congressmen: Saylor, in the First District; McMahon, in the Fourth; Rice, in the Fifth; Dickey, in the Seventh; Ewing, in the Twelfth; Southard, in the Thirteenth; Finley in the Fourteenth.

The Republicans have elected the following Congressmen: Mathews, in the Second District; Gardner, in the Third; Cox, in the Sixth; Keifer, in the Eighth; Jones, in the Ninth; Foster, in the Tenth; Neal, in the Eleventh; Van Voorhes, in the Fifteenth; Danford, in the Sixteenth; McKinley, in the Seventeenth; Monroe, in the Eighteenth; Garfield, in the Nineteenth, and Townsend, in the Twentieth. Thus the Republicans gain six Congressmen, which exactly reverses politically the present Congressional delegation from Ohio.

TOLEDO, October 11.—This district gives Cox, Republican, for Congress, 1,800 majority, and Barnes 1,400. The Republicans elect the county ticket in full in Williams and Lucas, and the Democrats in Henry and Ottawa, with a mixed ticket in Wood county.

COLUMBUS, October 11.—Returns indicate some doubt as to the election of Matthews to Congress in the Second district and McMahon in the Fourth. It will probably take the official count to decide these districts.

COLUMBUS, October 11.—Complete, authentic and nearly official returns from all the counties of Ohio show the following majorities and gains: Adams—Bell, 342; Republican gain, 44. Allen—Bell, 898; Democratic gain, 129. Ashland—Bell, 590; Democratic gain, 40. Ashtabula—Barnes, 4,324; Republican gain, 194. Athens—Barnes, 1,085; Republican gain, 303. Auglaize—Bell, 1,803; Democratic gain, 13. Belmont—Barnes, 162; Republican gain, 236. Brown—Bell, 930; Republican gain, 389. Butler—Bell, 2,572; Democratic gain, 247. Carroll—Barnes, 500; Republican gain, 63. Champaign—Barnes, 673; Republican gain, 181. Clark—Barnes, 1,540; Republican gain, 543. Clermont—Bell, 455; Republican gain, 101. Clinton—Barnes, 1,480; Republican gain, 264. Columbiana—Barnes, 1,216; Republican gain, 250. Coshocton—Bell, 647; Democratic gain, 55. Crawford—Bell, 1,924; Democratic gain, 154. Cuyahoga—Barnes, 345; Democratic gain, 264. Darke—Bell, 987; Republican gain, 317. Defiance—Bell, 1,305; Democratic gain, 40. Delaware—Barnes, 393; Republican gain, 266. Erie—Barnes, 27; Democratic gain, 207. Fairfield—Bell, 1,735; Democratic gain, 182. Fayette—Barnes, 512; Republican gain, 137. Franklin—Bell, 1,956; Democratic gain, 847. Fulton—Barnes, 1,036; Republican gain, 45. Gallia—Barnes, 774; Republican gain, 54. Genaga—Barnes, 2,068; Repulican gain, 138. Green—Barnes, 1,866; Republican gain, 67. Guernsey—Barnes, 685; Republican gain, 292. Hamilton—Bell 728; Democrat gain, 2,022. Hancock—Bell, 386; Democrat gain, 114. Harden—Barnes, 68; Republican gain, 148. Harrison—Barnes, 504; Republican gain, 219. Heney—Bell, 882; Democratic gain, 200. Highland—Barnes 250; Republican gain, 205. Hocking—Bell, 778; Democratic gains, 90. Holmes—Bell, 1,795; Democratic gain, 16. Huron—Barnes, 1,450; Republican gain, 264. Jackson—Barnes, 480; Republican gain, 193. Jefferson—Barnes, 1,023, Republican gain, 128. Knox—Bell, 235; Republican gain, 62. Lake—Barnes, 1,716, Republican gain, 158. Lawrence—Barnes, 770; Republican gain, 133. Licking—Bell, 1,473; Republican gain, 52. Logan—Barnes, 978; Republican gain, 184. Loraine—Barnes, 2,559; Democratic gain, 111. Lucas—Barnes, 1,098; Democratic gain, 286. Madison—Bell, 47; Democratic gain, 132. Mahoning—Barnes, 183; Republican gain, 342. Marion—Bell, 671; Republican gain, 101. Medina — Barnes, 870; Democratic gain, 39. Meigs—Barnes, 1,178; Republican gain, 588. Miami—Barnes, 733; Democratic gain, 34. Monroe—Bell, 2,032; Republican gain, 81. Montgomery—Bell, 961; Democratic gain, 147. Morgan—Barnes, 284; Republican gain, 84. Morrow—Barnes, 351; Republican gain, 221. Muskingum—Bell, 198; Republican gain, 132. Noble—Barnes, 194; Republican gain, 61. Ottawa—Bell, 939; Democratic gain, 220. Paulding—Barnes, 65; Republican gain, 51. Perry—Bell, 727; Republican gain, 218. Pickaway—Bell, 697; Republican gain, 50. Pike—Bell, 578; Republican gain, 32. Portage—Barnes, 716; Republican gain, 173. Preble—Barnes, 413; Republican gain, 191. Putnam—Bell, 1,535; Democratic gain, 93. Richland—Bell, 69; Republican gain, 74. Ross—Bell, 215; Republican gain, 11. Sandusky—Bell, 844; Democratic gain, 100. Sciota—Barnes, 143; Democratic gain, 116. Seneca—Bell, 576; Republican gain, 18. Shibley—Bell, 894; Republican gain, 50. Starke—Bell, 567; Democratic gain, 312. Summit—Barnes, 1,112; Republican gain, 12. Trumbull—Barnes, 2,812; Republican gain, 460. Tuscarawas—Bell, 866; Democratic gain, 79. Union—Barnes, 777; Republican gain, 133. Van Wert—Bell, 46; Republican gain, 79. Vinton—Bell, 342; Republican gain, 167. Warren—Barnes, 1,700; Republican gain, 545. Washington—Bell, 136; Democratic gain, 50. Wayne—Bell, 598; Democratic gain, 144. Williams—Barnes, 151; Republican gain, 14. Wood—Barnes, 950; Republican gain, 227. Wyandot—Bell, 581; Democratic gain, 11.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—There appears to be no doubt of the election of Banning in the Second District by about 50 majority. Sayler, in the First District, has about 600 majority. Official figures cannot be had, but the Republicans concede their election.

COLUMBUS, O., October 11.—At midnight the Republicans claim and the Democrats admit the election of Barnes by 6,500, and Boynton by about 8,000.

DAYTON, October 11.—Corrected unofficial returns of Montgomery county give Bell 8,986, Barnes 7,887, Finck 8,974, and Boynton 7,897.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, 4:30 P. M., October 11.—We have returns from three hundred and forty-sixty townships and wards in seventy counties, which give a net Republican majority of 1,702. The same places in 1874 gave a net Democratic majority of 858. The same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 1,267.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 11.—We have returns from four hundred townships and wards in seventy-nine counties, which give a net Republican majority of 1,374. The same places in 1874 gave a net Democratic majority of 1,402. The same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 1,256.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 11.—We have returns from four hundred and twenty-eight townships and wards in eighty counties, which give a net Republican majority of 1,488. The same places in 1872 gave a net Repubican majority of 1,476.

The most reliable returns recived indicate the following result for Congress: First District, Democrat, Fuller; Second, Cobb, Democrat; Third, Becknell, Democrat; Fourth, doubtful; Fifth, Brown, Republican, over Holman by 1,500; Sixth, Robinson, Republican, re-elected; Seventh, Hanna, Republican, over Landers; Eighth, Hunter, probably re-elected; Ninth, White, Republican; Tenth, Calkins, Republican, probably; Eleventh, Evans, Republican; Twelfth, Hamilton, Democrat, re-elected; Thirteenth, Baker, Republican—gain 3.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 11., 9:20 P. M.—We have returns from four hundred and fifty-six townships and wards in eighty-one counties. They gave a net Republican majority of 1,388. The same places in 1872 gave a Republican majority fo 2,166.

INDIANAPOLIS, 10:40 P. M., October 11.—We have returns from four hundred and sixty-three townships and wards in eighty-one counties, which give a net Republican majority of 1,466. The same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 2,347.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 11.—From all the returns received up to this hour the indications are that the entire Democratic State ticket is elected by a small majority, but it may require the official vote to determine the result for Governor. The Democratic State Central Committee claim that Williams' majority will be from 2,000 to 3,000. Hunter, Republican, for Congress, in the Eighth District, is elected by 500 majority.

The following, official and partly estimated, shows the majorities and gains by counties as compared with the vote of 1872: Clinton county, Democratic majority 330, Democratic gain 35; Delaware county, Republican majority 352, Republican gain 176; Warren county, Republican majority 820, Republican gain 274; Carroll county, Democratic majority 22, Democratic gain 187; Kosciusko county, Republican majority 580, Republican gain 42; Washington county, Democratic majority 711, Democratic gain 250; Adams county, Democratic majority 1,050, Democratic gain 270; Wells county, Democratic majority 85, Democratic gain 368; Union county, Republican majority 231, Republican gain 24; Huntington county, Democratic majority 58, Democratic gain 82; Henry county, Republican majority 1,773, Republican gain 104; Bartholomew county, Democratic majority 412, Republican gain 81; Cass county, Democratic majority 450, Democratic gain 9; DeKalb county, Democratic majority 190, Democratic gain 158; Elkhart county, Republican majority 264, Republican gain 178; Fulton county, Democratic majority 149, Republican gain 10; Hamilton county, Republican majority 1,537, Republican gain 133; Hancock county, Democratic majority 530, Republican gain 11; Howard county, Republican majority 1,050, Republican gain 86; Jay county, Republican majority 70, Democratic gain 41; Martin county, Democratic majority 468, Democratic gain 88; Pulaski county, Democratic majority 275, Republican gain 19; Putnan county, Democratic majority 541, Republican gain 62; Rush county, Republican majority 291, Republican gain 82; Steuben county, Republican majority 1,375, Republican gain 485; Wabash county, Republican majority 125, Republican gain 90; Warren county, Republican majority 960, Republican gain 414; Whitley county, Democratic majority 318, Democratic gain 139; Fayette county, Republican majority 279, Republican gain 11; Monroe county, Republican majority 120, Democratic gain 42.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 11.—Midnight—We have returns from four hundred and ninety-two townships and wards in eighty-one counties, which gave a net Republican majority of 145. The same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 1,006.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., October 11.—The indications are that Williams will carry Vigo county by one hundred majority, being a Democratic gain over 1872 of 84. The independent greenbackers poll about 2,500 votes.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 11.—But very few returns are received from this State as yet. Those received, however, show in some few cases gains for Goff, the Republican, but they are offset by still heavier gains for Matthews, Democrat. Matthews' majority will probably reach ten thousand. The Legislature will be about two-thirds Democratic, thus securing for them two United States Senators. The vote of this city and county is not yet reported in full. Enough is known, however, to insure the election of the entire Democratic county ticket.

THE STEAMBOAT HORROR.

A Large Number of People Lost by the Burning of the Steamer Southern Belle.

NEW ORLEANS, October 11.—Many lives were lost by the burning of the steamboat Southern Belle. Among those known lost are Wm. Von Phul, Mr. Drose, Miss Fannie O'Connor, and another lady, all of Baton Rouge; Mr. Franks, of Port Hudson; Mr. Lingom; also Franks, an employe, and the steward and his crew. It is supposed that nearly all of those who were sleeping in the after part of the boat were burned to death, as after the fire had got fairly underway it was almost impossible to get at the bow of the boat, the only way of escape to the shore. The cargo consisted of from 500 to 800 bales of cotton. The boat was new, valued at $45,000, and insured for $30,000, mostly in New Orleans companies. Mr. E. Hebert, the pilot, held the bow of the boat against the bank until all who could had escaped. He then leaped from the pilot house to the lower deck, and was badly injured.

NEW ORLEANS, October 11.—James P. McElroy, captain, and J. C. Lebano, clerk of the burned steamer Southern Belle, with several of the crew, arrived here to-day by rail from Donaldville. Captain McElroy is considerably scorched. Mr. Lebano, who narrowly escaped, says: When the boat landed at Mrs. Marrineaux's to take that lady on board I went and escorted her back into the ladies' cabin. At this time the boat was backing out from the landing. I went to the office to get the key of the state rooms for Mrs. Marrineaux, and on my return to give it to her she met me half way in the cabin and said the boat was on fire, and to take her off. I then saw that smoke was coming up through the carpets and through the staterooms amidships, and told Mrs. Marrineaux that the boat was landing, and to go ashore, as I was then busily engaged in breaking in the stateroom doors to waken the passengers. After doing this I ran to my room to waken young Willie Greathouse, who slept in the same room. When I thought I had awakened him I ran to the office where my books and papers were, with a view to saving them, if possible. After a moment I looked around and did not see young Greathouse, and immediately running back again, succeeded in bringing him out of the room, and then told him to go ashore, after which I returned to the office a second time, and was in the act of trying to recover a small amount of cash in the drawer when the flames had nearly surrounded me, and I was forced to leave my books and papers and other valuables to the flames. I then ran out of the office, with my face and hands scorched. I found that the stairs were in a full blaze, and I jumped from the boiler deck on to a tier of cotton, and from that on to the stage to shore, where, on turning around to look at the boat, I saw that she was one burning mass from stem to stern. The boats, books and papers were all burned, in fact everthing except what was in the safe. The Belle had 800 bales of cotton aboard and 1,500 sacks of seed.

The following additional are known to be lost: A Catholic priest, name unknown, from Bayou Sara; A. C. Griffith, George Thomas, chief steward, from Louisville, Ky.; Gus. Davis Hall, tender; Carter Roan, guard tender of the cabin, and Louis Thorn, texas tender. The four last named jumped overboard and were drowned, while Mr. Von Phul, Drose, Griffith and the priest are said to have perished in the flames.

The Western Union Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 11.—President Orton, to-day, presented his annual report to the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company: The gross receipts for the year from all sources were $10,034,983; gross expenses, $6,635,473, and net earnings, $3,399,510. As compared with the preceding year there was an increase of $470,009, or four and nine tenths per cent., in the gross receipts; $300,058, or four and seven tenths per cent., in the gross expenses, and $170,350, or five and two tenths per cent., in the net profits.

Murder in a Church.

LOUISVILLE, October 11. — The *Evening News* has a special from Mount Washington, Ky., which gives the following account of a murder in a church during Sunday evening last: Sam. Burkett, colored, entered an African church under the influence of liquor. William Barnes, an elder, asked him to leave, when Burkett answered, "You and your church can go to hell." Barnes asked for a repetition of the remark, and on receiving such, shot Burkett through the heart and then escaped.

Wife Murderer Arrested.

LAWRENCE, MASS., October 11.—Mrs. Donahue, who was terribly beaten by her husband on Monday, died last night. Her husband has been arrested on a charge of murder.

The Fire Record.

WHITE HALL, N. Y., October 11.—The entire business portion of Sandy Hill was burned last night. The losses are over $200,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY.

The Six Months' Armistice.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 11.—At an Extraordinary Council yesterday, which decided to grant a six months' armistice, strong opposition to any armistice was at first expressed. The council agreed that a six weeks' armistice, as proposed by the powers, might from its shortness endanger Turkey in the improbable event of the failure of peace negotiations. The council therefore decided that the Porte should communicate to the powers the conditions on which it would consent to a six months' armistice, which in its opinion would have the following advantages: Enable the Porte to allay the excitement amongst the Musselmans, not expose the Porte to the risk of having to resume hostilities during the inclement season, and afford an interval which would facilitate an understanding upon the conditions of peace, and general reforms to be introduced in the Empire. The ratification of the Porte's acceptance of an armistice in this sense will be made to the ambassadors to-day. It is believed the Porte's conditions will be accepted.

LONDON, October 11.—A dispatch from Belgrade says the Servian Council of Ministi to-day decided to accept a regular armistice as soon as proposed to them by the Consuls of the great powers. In this connection the Belgrade telegram says the British, Austrian and French Consuls already have been instructed to advise Servia to accept an armistice.

A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Pesth says it is reported that Milan has ordered Gen. Tchernayeff to suspend offensive operations for the present.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Standard* says the Sultan has not accepted the Grand Vizier's resignation, which he tendered on hearing that England's last proposal was intended as an ultimatum.

The *Times'* dispatch from Ragusa says that Gen. Durands, who is accredited by the Italian Government, left here for Cettinge yesterday. It is supposed that Italy is about to take the initiative in urging peace between the Porte and Montenegro.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 11.—The conditions on which the six months' armistice will be granted were communicated to the powers to-day. A commission has been appointed to draw up regulations for the projected Assembly and Senate.

LONDON, October 12.—A Vienna telegram says it is stated positively that Servia will reject a six months' armistice, and that Russia will consider an armistice equivalent to a rejection by the Porte of the peace proposals of the European powers.

MALTA.

The Fugitive Slave Case.

VALETTA, MALTA, October 11. — A steamer from Tripoli brought a bearer of dispatches for Washington from the United States Consul. The documents give details of the recent trouble between Mr. Vidal and the Pasha in the fugitive slave case. Private letters and passengers on the steamer report that a slave, a negro, fled from his master, and was employed by Mr. Vidal. On his way to market the negro was seized by his master's friends. Mr. Vidal demanded of the Pasha that the negro be restored. The *Carriere Mercantile* of Malta praises the American consul for his energetic action. Mr. Jones, the successor of Mr. Vidal, will arrive at Tripoli to-day.

GERMANY.

Von Arnim's Reply to Bismarck's Letter.

BERLIN, October 11.—Count Von Arnim has published in Switzerland a reply to Bismarck's letter to the Emperor calling His Majesty's attention to Arnim's untrustworthy character, and to the conflicts which had arisen with him as early as the autumn of 1872, &c. The Count resents every imputation of Bismarck's.

SPAIN.

Cruisers for Cuban Waters.

LONDON, October 11.—A dispatch from Madrid says several newly built cruisers will shortly join the Spanish squadron in Cuban waters.

FRANCE.

The Law-Makers Summoned Together.

PARIS, October 11.—The Senate and Chamber of Deputies are summoned to meet on the 30th of October.

The Railway Conference.

NEW YORK, October 11.—The meeting arranged to be held at the Windsor Hotel today between various representatives of the railroad trunk lines from New York for the West has been postponed until Friday, the meeting to take place at Detroit. It is anticipated that the heads of different roads, namely: Erie, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania and Grand Trunk will all be present, or that those who will attend in their places will have full power to vote on the subject of freight rates.

Death of an Old Steamboatman.

ST. LOUIS, October 11.—Captain Ben. F. Hutchinson, for forty years one of the most noted steamboatmen on the western rivers, and during the past ten years somewhat famous as a breeder of thoroughbred horses, died last night at his residence in Kirkwood, this county, aged seventy.

Another Murder by Indians.

CHEYENNE, October 11.—A man named Jack Monroe, a herder of cattle for Pratt & Ferris, on their ranche on Rawhide creek, fifteen miles from Fort Laramie, was killed by Indians last night. There were but four Indians in the party.

$14,000 Robbery.

KNOXVILLE, October 11.—Last night two masked burglars overpowered the Treasurer of the county, forced him to open the safe, securred $14,000 and escaped.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

George Grieb to John Weinborn, October 9, 1876; two lots in Chartiers township..............$2,000
D. Cornelius to Wm. Bakewell, October 9, 1876; lot in Sixth ward, Allegheny..............$1
Wm. Miller to John Pollock, September 30, 1876; lot in Seventh ward, city..............$280
John Davis to D. Kiuline, October 5, 1876; lot in Stowe township..............$150
A. S. Marvin to S. S. Marvin, october 10, 1876; 14 lots in Chartiers township..............$2,800
Jas. Matin to H. R. Strouse, February 15, 1861; lot in Finley township..............$770
John Slumbllg to Louis Heer, August 29, 1876; lot on Pius street, Twenty-seventh ward, city..$2,300
W. Howard's assignees to H. R. Strouse, October 26, 1868; lot in Finley township..............$2,233
Enterprise Building and Loan Association to A. H. Freeman, April 1, 1876; lot in McKeesport, $1,203
A. S. Mc'Cord to Jas H. McCord, May 28, 1869; lot in Pine township..............$2,000
John Nicholson, Jr., to John Nicholson, Jr., August 18, 1876; lot in Thirteenth ward, city, nom

GRAND CENTRAL BATTALION.

At a meeting of the Grand Central Battalion, of Allegheny, held at headquarters in the Diamond, last evening, it was resolved to call the respective companies for the following gentlemen:

Pioneer Corps—Gus. Painter.
Company A—J. A. Chambers.
Company B—A. M. Byers.
Company C—R. C. Gray.
Company D—W. D. Bois.

Battalions will meet on Thursday evening at seven o'clock sharp, for a dress parade. All members are requested to be on hand early.

When the head of the family convalesces from the delirium of the political fever of the last few days over Indiana and Ohio, and condescends to things of every day life, the "gude wife" may be able to engage his attention long enough to tell him that she must have a new carpet, and that Oliver McClintock & Co., No. 33 Fifth avenue, have marked down their prices lower than some of the close majorities that he has been figuring on. And he, if he wants to continue the present home administration in power, will assuredly do penance for the many evenings devoted to the cause, by giving her a *carte blanche* to supply her needs with anything in their line. They are showing such an elegant assortment of carpets, druggets, mats, &c., for winter wear that we know the most exacting tastes and particular wants can certainly be gratified.

"Ladies! Keep This to Yourself!"

You can get a splendid watch, warranted solid gold and good time-keeper, for $15, $16, $17 and $18, at E. DeRoy's only loan office, 153 Smithfield street, GAZETTE building—153.

Chilson's

Improved Cone Furnaces.
L. H. SMITH & Co.,
49 Sixth street.

"Buy Your Wife a Present."

Now is the time to do it. Just think of it! Ladies' solid gold watches $15, $16, $17 and $18, warranted, at E. DeRoy's Money Loan office, 153 Smithfield street, GAZETTE building—153.

On every side, for the past two or three years, one has heard of nothing but complaints of "hard times." There is no doubt that the times are hard. Under such circumstances, economy is indeed wealth, and it may best be practiced by using B. T. BABBITT'S Best Soap, which outlasts any other in the market, and does twice the work.

Stylish Polonaises, in all the popular fabrics, just received at
EATON'S,
25 Fifth avenue.

Show This to Your Cousin!!

Ladies' Solid Gold Watches, warranted, at $15, $16, $17 and $18, at E. DeRoy's only loan office, 153 Smithfield street, GAZETTE building—153.

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

A Prominent Citizen Shot Down in the Street.

Thomas H. Hunter, Esq., Probably Mortally Wounded—He is Assaulted by a Drunken Rough and Shot—The Particulars of the Sad Affair—The Excitement in the City—The Victim in a Precarious Condition This Morning.

Last night about half-past ten o'clock, Thomas H. Hunter, Esq., chief clerk in the county Sheriff's office, was shot while passing along Smithfield street, and now lies in a very critical condition. The circumstances, attending the shooting, make it one of the most dastardly outrages that has ever been committed on the streets of our city, and calls for the swift and most severe punishment of the perpetrator. The particulars of the tragedy, as gathered from eye witnesses and others, are as hereinafter stated.

At the time when he was shot Mr. Hunter was in company with Mr. William H. McCleary, Clerk of Courts, Mr. Wm. Coates, a member of the Pittsburgh Fire Commission, and Mr. Murray McClung, a clerk at the Court House. The facts of the affair were, in substance, thus stated to our reporter a few moments after the shooting by Mr. McCleary:

THE STORY OF THE TRAGEDY.

"We were all standing in front of Frickers' saloon, (two doors from Virgin alley) at the time, talking politics. Hunter and myself and Coates had just left Mr. Larimer, of the Fire Commission, who took a car for the South Side. We started to go to the GAZETTE office to hear the latest returns, and just in front of Fricker's met Murray McClung, who was just returning. He stopped and gave us the figures. While we talked we stepped pretty close up to the window to see some game there, and had our backs to the curbstone. Just as McClung gave us the figures, two men, who had passed us and went as far as the stairs leading up into the Methodist building, about twenty feet away, turned round, and one of them came back. He caught McClung by the coat, and pulling him round, said: "Where's the Democratic headquarters?" At first I thought it was some one McClung knew, but in an instant saw that the fellow was drunk. No one made him an answer, and he asked the question again, when McClung jokingly said, "Oh, I don't know; I guess they've moved to Georgia." The fellow then commenced to rip and swear. He called McClung a dead beat, a thief and a loafer, and blackguarded at a fearful rate for a minute. McClung paid no attention to him further than to say; "Oh, now! go away, we're talking among ourselves." The man still persisted to swear and just then Tommy, (Mr. Hunter), who was just alongside of him, put his hand on the fellows shoulder gently and said, "Oh, now, go on; take a walk." The man then turned to "Tommy" and, with an oath, said: "And you're a thief too, d—n you." As he said this we heard a pistol shot, and I saw Tommy double up. I was off to one side, and the fellow next turned his revolver square upon me. I had no arms and feared he would shoot, so I stepped quickly through Fricker's door, Coates having gone through too, and the fellow aimed. The whole affair didn't seem to occupy more than a minute, or less time than that, and though we only stepped through the door half a second it seemed, when we got on the pavement again both of the men had disappeared. The whole thing passed off like a lightning flash. Tommy stepped into Fricker's after he was shot, but immediately turned around and, with help, was able to walk up to Dr. McKelvey's office. I asked him, "Have you got it, Tommy?" and he said, "He thought he had." That was all we said.

"Could you recognize the man again?" said the reporter.

"Oh, yes. I could tell him again among a thousand," was the reply, and then Mr. M. gave a description of the man.

Mr. McCleary's narrative of the affair in substance was corroborated by the others. In the meantime while these facts were being detailed

IN THE DOCTORS OFFICE,

by the eye witnesses everything possible was being done to render Mr. Hunter's condition as easy as possible. As soon as he had reached the office of Dr. McKelvey, to which he had walked with assistance, the distance being almost a square, he was laid on a bed in the rear room, and his surperfluous clothing removed to enable the doctor to examine the wound. A hasty inspection showed that the ball from the pistol had passed into the body just above the navel, and a little to the right side. The hole made by it indicates that it was from a No. 2 cartridge. There was no bleeding from the wound, and only a black spot and a little coagulation of blood around the arifice indicated where the leaden messenger of death had found an entrance. Dr. McKelvey at once pronounced it an exceedingly dangerous wound—not necessarily fatal—but with the probabilities greatly against the victim. Mr. Hunter while the examination was being made, and subsequently, lay on his back with his feet drawn up somewhat. He was fully conscious, seemed to be suffering no especial pain and rendered the physician all the assistance possible. He said he felt no pain, but was very weak and felt he was growing weaker. Dr. McKelvey, as soon as he had made the superficial examination, sent for Dr. Gallagher, and the two passed into the room where the patient lay, all others being excluded. After a short consultation it was decided not to attempt to remove him, and arrangements were made for making him as comfortable as possible. The doctors made no attempt to probe the wound, but administered strengthening draughts. Mr. Hunter fully appreciated the serious nature of the wound, though he lay quietly on the bed and did not indulge in conversation, except to make such brief replies to the physicians as was necessary. He requested that his wife and children be sent for at once.

As soon as it had been decided not to remove him to his home, Dr. McKelvey concluded to send for Mrs. Hunter, and Mr. McCleary proceeded in a carriage to the family residence on Centre avenue.

In the meantime while these events were transpiring at the doctor's office, the news of the tragedy had spread through the city like wild-fire. The shot had been heard by the few pedestrans who were passing along Smithfield street at the time and immediately a crowd gathered in front of Fricker's. The whole affair had passed off so quickly that Mr. Hunter was in the doctor's office before any person save the eye witnesses knew who had been shot, or that indeed anybody had been hurt. Col. Fricker himself knew nothing of the shooting and could not understand the excitement.

The victim was one of our most generally esteemed and widely known citizens, and in a very short time the office of Dr. McKelvy was surrounded by anxious and inquiring friends. None were admitted, however, save the necessary attendants, as quiet for the patient was considered the one thing most essential. The doctors remained in constant attendance, but from the first it was apparent to all inquirers then that it was a very serious case.

THE ASSAILANT ARRESTED.

Meanwhile Mr. McClung had called at the Mayor's office and notified the police of the affair. Detective Rivers at once started in pursuit of the man who did the shooting. He rightly divined that if the two men were drunk they would naturally seek some saloon, and so he started first on a tour of the drinking places. In the course of half an hour he came to the establishment of Stevens & Hancock—a "pretty waiter girl saloon" on Fifth avenue, nearly opposite the Opera House. Here he found two drinking, one of whom tallied with the description of the man who fired the shot. The detective stepped up to the man, laid a hand upon his shoulder and said: "Come, I want you." The fellow, who was boisterously drunk, cursed for a while "like the army in Flanders," but made no special resistance. His companion walked along without trouble, Detective Rivers having passed him over to the care of a patrolman. On the way to the lock-up the fellow was profuse in his profanity and exceedingly demonstrative in announcing himself as a Tilden and Hendricks man, and a "repeater by G—." "Hooray for me. I've voted early and often, and am ready to every time." I'm a boy in Blue; I am from Indiana," with other exclamations of a like character. At the lock-up he was searched. No revolver was found on him, but several No. 2 cartridges were found and some papers. One of the papers was a note from the postmaster at Philadelphia, notifying Charles Burke that a letter was in the office for him. The other designating mark was a Democratic Boy in Blue badge, inscribed with his name and dated at Harrisburg. While being searched he reiterated with voluble profanity his profession as a "repeater," and protested loudly against being deprived of the note from the Philadelphia Postmaster, which he prized as a "letter from my girl." He had no money and evidently was a stranger in the city, but he repeatedly asked for "Tim O'Leary," and professed to have a warm personal friendship for Mr. O. Nobody, however, paid much attention to his ravings.

THE MAN IDENTIFIED.

After he had been searched, Mr. McCleary and Mr. Coates identified him as the man who had done the shooting, and three other persons recognized him as one of the men they had seen in the neighborhood about that time.

The prisoner is a man apparently not more than 25 or 30 years of age. He is of medium height and very robust physique. His bullet-shaped head, thick neck, strong under jaws, indicate a man of strong passions and an ugly character generally. He had a black mustache, but no whiskers, and this, in connection with a marked indentation just above the bridge of the nose, made the characteristics of his face which at once attracted attention, and by which the eye witnesses to the tragedy identified him. He was pretty well dressed—wearing a suit of black, and a light colored overcoat, but his general appearance—gave evidences that he had just passed through a carousal. His companion was quiet, had much less liquor aboard, and was apparently the shrewdest of the two. He never spoke, and there was nothing on him to indicate who he was. The men were placed in different cells.

A NEW THEORY.

Some time after the arrest of these two men, a couple of others started a new theory. They told the officers that as they were passing along Ferry street a man came running up and pointing a loaded revolver at them, said "are you good Democrats?" They were afraid and replied in the affirmative, when the fellow said, "Well take this revolver, I've shot a man up there and don't want it." He then in the same breath inquired for a good Democratic house, and the affrighted twain pointed across the way, and then, taking counsel of their fears, fled. This was the story told the detectives, and the detectives with elevated eyebrows, unanimously voted it exceedingly thin, while they held on to their man.

MR. HUNTER TAKEN HOME.

While the officers were in search of these men, the doctors and friends were anxiously surrounding the couch where the wounded man lay. At first, as has been stated above, they thought it would be impossible to remove him, but when his wife and children arrived this decision was reversed. After the first terrible shock of the meeting between husband and wife and children was over, the physicians held another consultation. Mrs. Hunter bore up with remarkable fortitude, and requested if it were possible that her husband might be removed to their home where she thought he could receive greater attention. The matter, however, was left with the physicians, who finally concluded that the removal under all the circumstances, was the best that could be done, and in accordance with this decision a stretcher was procured, and the wounded man taken home about midnight. The physicians went with him and remained at the house. At the last accounts received the patient was resting easy, but seemed to be gradually sinking. No hope was was entertained of his recovery although it was deemed possible for him to linger some hours.

Later.

3:15 A. M.—A reporter of the GAZETTE has just returned from the residence of Mr. Hunter, No. 179 Centre avenue, Thirteenth ward. For two hours he had been sleeping comfortably, under the influence of morphine. He was suffering no pain, and had not been since the infliction of the injury. Dr. Gilmore was in attendance, sitting at the bedside. The physicians are confident that the ball has not perforated his intestines. The only unfavorable symtoms, at this writing, is that his cheeks are becoming sunken and his complexion sallow and livid. The physicians are to hold a consultation at his residence at 10 o'clock this morning. There is not any internal hemmorage, and if the physicians can prevent that or inflammation they have hopes of his recovery.

A Personal Sketch.

The victim of this tragedy is a gentleman who is well known in political and social circles hereabouts, and is held in high esteem wherever known. He is not a native of this city, we believe, but for twelve or fifteen years past has been closely identified with the history of our community. The writer first remembers him as one of the toll collectors on the Federal street Suspension bringe. In that place he displayed a business tact which indicated he had talents for a wider sphere. He next appeared as a trusted employe in the Allegheny National Bank, and was ranked as among the friends and a protege of the Hon. Robert W. Mackey. While in the bank, he entered in to politics, and after a hot and exciting canvass in which he distanced the field, he was nominated and elected by the Republican party as Recorder of the county. He filled that position with entire satisfaction to all having business with the office. Subsequent to his retirement from office he went into the Bank of Industry as cashier, but left that position in a short time and went back to take the chief clerkship under Prothonotary Kennedy. From thence he stepped into the chief clerkship of the County Sheriff's office—a position which he still holds.

In business life Mr. Hunter was straightforward, but unobstrusive. He was energetic and reliable in the highest degree, and both in the matter of penmanship and accuracy of calculation was and is esteemed one of the best clerks or accountants in the county. He was always at his post, and faithful both in great and small things.

In social life Mr. Hunter was an undemonstrative but a firm friend. He was not voluble in conversation, but genial to all, and by his courtesy in friendship enjoyed the confidence and good will of all with whom he had intercourse. The test of his popularity was in the universal and sincere expressions of regret which were heard on all sides last night when the fact of the shooting became known, and there will be hundreds who will read these lines this morning, and join heartily in the hope that medical and loving attention, may yet avert the result which friends and physicians now so greatly fear.

BREVITIES.

The probabilities for to-day are rising, followed by falling barometer, cold, northerly winds, veering to east or south, clear weather, and succeeded by rising temperature.

····The cannon firing early yesterday morning in Allegheny and Lawrenceville fractured a great many panes of glass.

····"Bull" White and a pal were before Mayor McCarthy yesterday on a charge of stealing a revolver from Wm. Peterson. The prosecutor not appearing, they were released.

····Andrew Bowden, a resident of Wampum, Lawrence county, was drowned near that place a few days ago. He had been drinking, and it is supposed fell into the stream.

····A carpenter named Alexander Grant, fell and fractured one of his legs at the Locomotive works, in Allegheny, yesterday afternoon. He was removed to his home on James street.

····The Friendship engine company were yesterday afternoon called out to extinguish a slight fire on the roof of Mr. Edmund's residence on Carroll street, Allegheny. Very little damage was done.

····Judge Kirkpatrick, according to Judge Ewing's rule, is indebted to the county in the sum of $150. He was just thirty minutes late yesterday morning, and we suggest that he impose the fine or abolish the rule.

····The Market Committee of Allegheny met last evening, Mr. W. C. Cooke presiding. Messrs. Heagy and Hunter were appointed to confer with the City Property Committee in regard to the reduction of the rent of E. C. Thorn's drug store.

····By the ordinance providing for a reduction of Allegheny City officers' salaries, the pay of the Captain of the Police is reduced to $800, while the Lieutenants salary is fixed at $2 25 per day, or $821 a year. This was probablyan oversight of the committee.

····The first section of the Pacific Express east, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Tuesday morning, jumped the track near Blairsville Intersection, and five cars ran for some distance on the cross-ties. There were five hundred passengers on board, but no person was in the least injured.

····Wm. Thaw, Esq., and Mr. W. H. Barnes, of this city, were robbed on a sleeping car on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Tuesday night, while on their way to Philadelphia. Mr. Thaw lost a fine gold watch and $500 in money, besides valuable papers. Mr. Barnes lost a gold watch and other valuables.

····The GAZETTE acknowledges its indebtedness to Mr. R. M. Cargo, of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, for the locomotive head-light, with the aid of which the returns received at this office, were displayed on Tuesday night. We tender Mr. Cargo our thanks, and hope we may be soon able to reciprocate.

····A dwelling house belonging to Mr. Samuel Logan, in Sewickley township, was destroyed by fire last Saturday morning. In trying to save some of his goods Mr. Logan fell from a ladder and was very seriously injured. The building was totally destroyed, as well as most of the household goods. No insurance.

····Mr. W. P. Rogers, a lawyer residing in Allegheny, was struck with a brick while passing down Fifth avenue Tuesday night. Sam. Dorsey, a colored man was arrested for the offense, but was released by the Mayor yesterday morning. Subsequently Dorsey was re-arrested and taken before 'Squire McMasters on a charge of assault and battery preferred sometime ago.

····The County Committee, yesterday morning, paid off $13,000 of Allegheny County Workhouse bonds. These bonds were issued in 1866, at seven per cent., and summed up $375,000—$87,000 of them still remain to be paid. The total reduction this year, up to date, of the county debt, including all classes of bonds, is $34,427.67. The total amount of debt outstanding on the 1st of January, 1876, was $2,129,154.51, and there is still outstanding $2,044,726.84. The county has $131,912.53 in the different sinking funds, applicable to the payment of this debt, but the difficulty is to induce the holders of bonds to part with them.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

Supreme Court.

(*Before Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.*)

McClintock vs. Allegheny City; error to Common Pleas No. 2. Argued by Guthrie for plaintiff in error and Rogers contra.

Bown vs. Thompson; error to the Common Pleas No. 2. Argued by Weir for plaintiff in error and S. C. Schoyer contra.

Manufacturers and Merchants Insurance Company vs. O'Mally and wife, for use; error to the Common Pleas No. 1. Argued for plantiff in error and A. N. Sutton contra, special permission having been given him to appear.

Stimple vs. Herman, trustee; error to the Common Pleas No. 1. Argued by Bayne for plaintiff in error and McCombs contra.

Rowand vs. the Commonwealth; error to the Quarter Session. Argued by Bayne for plaintiff in error and District Attorney Moontooth contra.

Second National Loan and Homestead Association vs. Hubley; error to the Common Pleas No. 1. Argued by Schafer for plaintiff in error and Geo. C. Wilson contra, the latter appearing by special permission.

Appeal of Mellon and wife; *certiorari* to the Orphans Court. Argued by W. H. Sutton for appealant, and W. B. Negley and David Reed contra.

ADMISSIONS.

On motion of David Reed, Esq., James H. Smith, of Venango county, was qualified and admitted to practice in this court.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge Ketcham.*)

Nathan Cobey, of Erie county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, and the usual order was made referring to Register Woodruff.

H. A. Null, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. An order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens.

Frederick Fetter, bankrupt, Warren county. Register's report of the petiton of Westcott & Kent, creditors, asking to be allowed a share of the dividend, confirmed absolutely.

Asel O. Sturdevant, bankrupt, Warren county. Register's report adjusting liens confirmed absolutely.

Andrew J. Demming, bankrupt, Erie county. Order made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens.

In the cases of John Horn, James Morrison and Wm. Stewart, Luzerne county, Register's report distributing the fund arising from the sale of certain real estate confirmed *nisi*.

Thomas Dingman, bankrupt, Erie county. Assignee's report of sale of certain real estate confirmed *nisi*.

The same was done in the case of John Leary, bankrupt, Erie county.

Andrews & Hart, bankrupts, Butler county. Order made for regular hearing before Register Shafer, on the 31st inst.

In the case of John M. Christy, bankrupt, Butler county, an order was made for a final hearing on the 1st prox.

Wm. Mahler, bankrupt, Allegheny city, assignee's report of the sale of certain notes and book accounts presented and confirmed *nisi*, to become absolute in ten days if no exceptions are filed.

Order made for final examination in the case of Jonathan Whitely, bankrupt, Venango county.

Rogers & Burchfield, bankrupts, Pittsburgh, assignee's return to order for sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed *nisi*, to become absolute in ten days.

Benjamin F. Biber, bankrupt, Allegheny city. Assignee authorized to compound the claim of Henry Snaman.

On motion of John M. Miller, Esq., of Butler, James H. Smith, Esq., of Venango county, was admitted to practice in this Court.

Orphans' Court

(*Before Judge Hawkins.*)

Annie Thomas et al., minors. Bond of Morton Z. Evans, guardian, for leave to mortgage presented and approved.

Estate of N. Linton. Rule to show cause why money should not be paid into Court. Wm. Trance appointed guardian *ad litem* of Wm. B. Linton, and directed to examine the final account of the executors and trustees. Returnable the 14th inst.

Elizabeth Crosby, minor. Bond of guardian filed and approved.

James Crosby, minor. Bond of guardian filed and approved.

Estate of Hugh Henderson, deceased. Petition for leave of mortgage. Order granted.

Estate of John Kennedy, deceased. Order of distribution made.

Minor children of Tweed Morrison, deceased. Order of sale returned and confirmed absolutely and deed ordered to be made to purchaser. Bond filed and approved.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Ewing.*)

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. David Hanson, indicted for entering a building with intent to commit a felony, in which the jury had been out since Monday, a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

Commonwealth vs. Fred Barr, indicted for aggravated assault and battery on oath of officer Peacock, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, but that he pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. James Martin, indicted for barratry, on oath of R. B. Robinson. The defendant who is a resident of Beaver county, made information against a number of persons in the city charging them with selling liquor on Sunday. Jury out.

In the cases of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Strott, Gotlieb Gimbler, George Crook and Conrad Strott, charged with assault and battery, the defendants were found not guilty and the costs were divided between the defendants and the prosecutor, Martin Binzing.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Byrnes, charged with assault and battery on oath of Sarah Francis, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, but directed that the defendant pay half the costs.

Trial list for to-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Rachel Smith,
J. Beavin,
Wm. Delaney,
W.C. Cravener,
James Neuroth,
John Schwem,
Gottlieb Gang,
Thos. Giles,
J. B. Scott,
B. Meehan,
John Waxtor, alias Reddy,
Lizzie Coates,
Geo. Beilstein,
S. McCutcheon,
W. C. Williams,
Mary Williams, alias Holmes,
Robert Tealand,
Edward Kelly,
Mary Glenn,
Annie Powers,
Harry Moore.
Lewis Hattman,
William Toustine,
Frank Saylor,
Andrew Cella.
John Speer,

Court Brevities.

····James Haley, of Clearfield county, tried and convicted in the U. S. District Court in May, 1875, of retailing liquors without paying the special license tax, and in which sentence was suspended, was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for a period of sixty days.

····The Grand Jury yesterday returned several bills for assault and battery "ignoramus" and the county pay the costs. Judge Kirkpatrick called the attention of the jurors to these bills and said it was a rather unusual proceeding to put the county to the expense of paying costs for the fault of some individual. The bills were recommitted.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF SHARPSBURG & LAWRENCEVILLE BRIDGE CO.}

☞DIVIDEND NO. 19.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the Sharpsburg & Lawrenceville Bridge Co. have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand at the Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank, Sharpsburg.
ALEX. W. CLANEY,
Treasurer.
SHARPSBURG, October 3, 1876. k31

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, ALLEGHENY, PA., October 4, 1876.}

☞DIVIDEND NO. 23.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable in cash on and after the 10th inst.
k19 JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

CITY DEPOSIT BANK AND TRUST CO., October 3, 1876.}

☞DIVIDEND — THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 10th inst.
k11 H. C. McFARLAND, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, ALLEGHENY, PA., Sept. 30, 1876.}

☞QUARTERLY DIVIDEND — THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the earnings of the past three months, payable forthwith, free of tax.
k2 H. A. SPANGLER, Cashier.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, September 30, 1876.}

☞QUARTERLY DIVIDEND—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the profits of the last three months, payable on demand, free of taxes.
S. GEORGE, Jr., Cashier.

PROF. J. E. GLEFFER,
TEACHER OF
PIANO, ORGAN,
And Voice Culture.
Office with S. HAMILTON & CO., Fifth avenue.

OPENING DAYS OF
French Pattern Bonnets and Hats,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
October 11th and 12th, 1876.
MRS. S. A. ROLLER,
k22-ST 122 Ohio street, ny.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOAKS!
CLOAKS!
CLOAKS!
A CHOICE STOCK OF
PARIS AND BERLIN CLOAKS.
New York Made Cloaks
FROM
$4.00 TO $30.00.
FINE CLOAKS
Of Our Own Manufacture.
BEAVER CLOTHS,
Basket, Matelasse and
CHINCHILLA CLOTHS,
By the yard or made up to order.
MANTILLA VELVETS,
From medium to very fine quality, by the yard or made up to order.
NEW STOCK
OF
FALL and WINTER SHAWLS.
Jas. Caldwell & Co.,
115 and 117 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

Orders for August
FOR THE
PATENTED
COAST
Range
CALIFORNIA
Flour
Having been nearly double those of any previous month, we would ask the trade to order ahead of immediate wants to secure the Flour when needed. Its quality commends it, hence the largely increased demand.
PEABODY,
HUGUS & CO.,
329 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

RITER & CONLEY,
55 and 56 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH,
Manufacturers and Builders of
Iron Mill Buildings,
ROOF FRAMES,
Bridges, Boilers,
OIL TANKS, BLAST FURNACES
And all kinds of
HEAVY IRON PLATE WORK.
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
COPPER WORK.

NOTICE—THE PARTY WHO TOOK a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES from Lot 122, Section 25, Allegheny Cemetery, on Saturday, October 7th, is known and will be dealt with according to law, unless the same be returned to the office of the Cemetery, when no questions will be asked.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS!

Will be Held as Follows:

Thursday, Oct. 12, at 7:30 P. M.,

AT EXCELSIOR HALL,
ALLEGHENY,
Corner of Federal and Lacock St.
W. D. FORTEN, Esq., Prof. HOWARD DAY.

These gentlemen are among the foremost colored men of the United States, and held in high esteem among all classes for their eloquence and learning. All are invited to attend this meeting.

The Thomas M. Bayne Glee Club will be in attendance. The Grand Central Marching Club of Pittsburgh, and the Allegheny Vigilant Club, are requested to escort the distinguished speakers to the place of meeting.

Myers' Hotel, O'Hara Tp.
S. P. FULTON, Esq., JOHN S. LAMBIE, Esq., NEWTON COOKE, Esq., Speakers.

ELEVENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH;
Corner of Erin street and Centre avenue.
Gen. JAS. K. MOORHEAD, A. M. BROWN, Esq., W. C. MORELAND, Esq., Speakers.
There will be a Brass Band in attendance. The citizens of the Thirteenth and adjacent wards are invited to attend.

FIFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Seventh Avenue, Wigwam.
JOS. S. HAYMAKER, Esq., W. R. FORD, Esq., H. J. GOURLEY, Esq., Speakers.

MILLWOOD STATION, A. V. R. R.,
Penn Township.
H. A. COLLIER, Esq., JAS. FITZSIMMONS, JOHN MEGRAW, Speakers.

Cor. Wylie Ave. and Elm St.,
Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
Major RUSSELL ERRETT, JOHN F. DRAVO, Esq., J. VANNOTE, Esq., Speakers.

SEVENTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Third District, No. 106 Howard street.
JOHN H. KERR, Esq., Col. A. BLAKELEY, Major J. F. SLAGLE, B. C. CHRISTY, Esq., Speakers.
There will be a flag presentation at this meeting on behalf of the ladies of the ward to the Marching Club.

Homewood Station, Penna Railroad.
JOSIAH COHEN, Esq., JOHN S. ROBB, Esq., H. H. McCORMICK, Esq., Speakers.

Friday, Oct. 13, 7:30 P. M.,

Mass Meeting at Sewickley.
Colonel T. M. BAYNE, W. C. MORELAND, Esq., Speakers.

LIBRARY.
JOHN H. KERR, Esq., JOHN S. ROBB, Esq., R. S. FRAZIER, Esq., Speakers.

SPIKETOWN, BALDWIN TOWNSHIP, BROWNSVILLE ROAD.
S. P. FULTON, Esq., C. S. FETTERMAN.

Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh, Penn Avenue, Near Twentieth Street.
General A. L. PEARSON, H. H. McCORMICK, Esq., W. C. STILLWAGON.

By order Committee on Meetings.
JNO. S. LAMBIE, Chairman.
JOSIAH COHEN,
W. C. STILLWAGON, }Secretaries.

HEADQUARTERS, 58 GRANTHAM STREET, ALLEGHENY, October 10, 1876.}

☞GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.

All Captains of Marching Clubs East of Federal street will meet at the Wigwam, in Third ward, on THURSDAY EVENING at 7:30 o'clock, to elect a Marshal of Eastern Division, which is to be composed of all Clubs East of Federal street.

All Captains of Marching Clubs West of Federal street will meet at Knap's Battery, First ward, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, to elect a Marshal of Western Division, which is to be composed of all Marching Clubs West of Federal street.

It is the desire of the Grand Marshal that Captains of Marching Clubs will use every endeavor to have every man turn out on SATURDAY EVENING, as he wishes it distinctly understood that there will be no more route gone over that will be actually necessary to get the column in line.

Headquarters of Grand Marshal will be located from this date until Saturday, October 14, at 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 58 Grantham street, and will then be transferred to Stockton avenue, West of Federal street. By order of

JOHN MEGRAW, Grand Marshal
Republican Demonstration of Oct. 14, 1876.
JOHN H. HARE, Chief of Staff.
F. A. M. KREPS, Adjutant General. k36

ELECTIONS.

☞PLANK ROAD ELECTION—THE annual election of the SAW MILL VALLEY PLANK ROAD CO. will be held at the office of W. & M. WALKER, Third ward, Allegheny City, on MONDAY, the 6th day of November next, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.
ALEX. M. WATSON, Secretary.
October 9th, 1876. k33

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
MARKET STREET,
HAVE NOW OPEN ENTIRE NEW LINES OF
FALL and AUTUMN GOODS.
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY,
COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS,
Barred and Country Flannels, Millinery, Straw and Silk Goods, Velvets, Velveteens,
Of our own importation.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, AT OLD PRICES.
Close cash and short time buyers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.
WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
FLOUR & SEED DEALERS.
WE HAVE
Fine New Orleans Molasses,
WHICH WE ARE SELLING LOW—SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.
No. 271 LIBERTY STREET.

Wrought Iron Railings and Fences
FOR GARDENS, OFFICES, CEMETERIES, &c.
WIRE WINDOW GUARDS.
LAUDERBACH & PRESTON
33 AND 34 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

S. BRADLEY & SONS,
Have now in stock a full line of
Fine Flannels,
In Plaid and Cheviot styles. Also,
BARRED FLANNELS.
FINE AND FANCY
KNITTING YARNS,
Of all colors, Wholesale and Retail.
☞None genuine unless bearing our Trade Mark.

MUSSELMAN & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO, also the celebrated
GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY,
To be had in Pittsburgh at R. & W. Jenkinson's, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Sichel & Co., E. Poerstell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, Herzog & Bachman, Meun & Sweeney, S. Ewart & Co., J. T. Colvin & Co., Henry Dallmyer, Chas. C. Baer, J. G. & W. Barker, Pretzfield Brothers.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
50 TO 60 THIRD AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA. BETWEEN MARKET & FERRY STS.
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON PIPE, MALLEABLE AND CAST IRON FITTINGS,
BRASS AND IRON VALVES AND COCKS, LUBRICATORS, WHISTLES, TOOLS &c.
GUM HOSE AND PACKING AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES
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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1876

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 49½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102⅜.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109.

THE arrest of the Democratic roughs and repeaters, in Ohio and Indiana, is proof positive of the situation of affairs as regards Democratic purpose in these States. As the proof of the pudding is in the eating, so the evidence of Democratic purpose to run in illegal votes is shown in the arrest of eighty-four of their repeaters, who had tickets from New York and other cities, good to return by October 12. Thus was demonstrated that the purpose for which they were in Ohio and Indiana, was to vote for TILDEN,—that is for his representatives on the ticket of the State they happened to be in. The fact that we have carried Ohio and Indiana, is evidence that all their struggles are of little moment.

THE small wheat product of Europe this year has been duly noticed; but Prof. CAIRNS notices a fact that we have not seen stated elsewhere, in his writing on the English wheat crop. This is that "the wheat crop in European countries, however deficient in other respects, has been one of the finest in *quality* for many years. But in England, though the yield will be greater than that of last year, it is certainly below the average of the last seven years. Taking the gross product of the present crop at 10,600,000 quarters of wheat, a deduction of 800,000 quarters for seed will leave 9,800,000 for consumption, &c., for the coming year. England will require about 13,000,000 quarters of wheat for the coming year from stocks in hand and foreign importation. To make up for the deficient English harvest of 1875, 63,000,000 cwts. had to be imported, and the United States and Canada gave one-half of that. To supply the deficiency of 1876 this country will also be called upon, its own production being at least on the average." He also states that the English people must expect to pay a fair price for wheat if they wish to attract a large supply from this country.

LEE, the leader in the Mountain Meadow massacre, has been sentenced to death by shooting. It seems that condemned criminals have the choice of any one of three modes of death,—by hanging, beheading, or shooting. He chose the last mentioned method, and has been sentenced accordingly. In pronouncing sentence, the Judge referred to other instances, where the evidence has been gathered since the last trial began, and announced that others would yet be brought to justice. The Mountain Meadow massacre, for which LEE is convicted, was one of those terrible outrages that showed the true character of Mormonism. In brutal ferocity it has never been exceeded, and stands as the most terrible and unprovoked massacre of modern times. Rumors of its terrible character were spread from time to time, but nothing definite or tangible could be ascertained. At last evidence was discovered, charges formulated, and the matter shaped for trial. The Mormon authorities at first placed all the obstacles possible in the way of official investigation, and sought to prevent the affair coming to trial. Eventually, LEE was made the scape-goat, but others are yet to suffer.

THE proposals, recently forwarded by Lord DERBY, to the English Minister at Constantinople, were the practical acceptance of GLADSTONE'S programme. They invoke placing Bulgaria in a position that will release her from the arbitrary power of the Turkish officials. It is also intended to restrain Turkey from pressing the severe demands she has made. But Turkey has not accepted the conditions, and, in the meantime, the conference called for by England, is surrounded by difficulties. Russia, England, Italy, France, and Austria have given their consent to the conference. Germany is ominously silent. Russia demands that Turkey shall not be admitted to the conference, while Austria demands that all the signatory Powers, which would include Turkey, Servia, and Montenegro, shall be present. Another complication threatens in the future also. If Turkey refuses the English proposals, Russia and England might agree upon some plan of military occupation, but Germany has joined Austria in refusing the proposal of occupation. Meanwhile, Russia, acting upon the assumption that there can be no peace, is continuing her military preparations. In view of these preparations, there is a panic on the St. Petersburg Exchange. The reserves have been forbidden to leave their places of residence, and Roumania has been offered absolute independence if Russian troops are allowed to march through its territory. Thus, despite pacific assurances, all looks like the development of war.

WE know of nothing more singular in politics, than the Greenback movement, as we have seen it in Ohio, and as it existed in Indiana. Along with the idea that the national banks shall be suppressed and unlimited greenbacks issued, is the declaration that manufactures, and all kinds of prosperity are deranged by the failure of the Republican party to keep up strong protective tariffs. But when an examination is made into the facts in the case, it is seen that American industries have immensely increased, the ability of our own people to receive and consume them has also steadily expanded. Thus it appears that the total value of our manufactures exported during the sixty-four years ending June 30, 1874, was $1,661,987,511, and of articles partially manufactured $2,150,184,646, making an aggregate of $3,812,172,157 for both; while in the census year 1870 the whole product of manufacture was $4,232,325,442, being in one year eleven per cent. more than the exports of manufactures for more than three-fifths of a century. Nothing could so strikingly illustrate the immense capacity of the American market. An investigation of our import and export tables further shows that while our export trade has increased, the imports have declined till we hold the advantage in the market. We have, by protection, established our manufactories until they are approaching the financial strength of old world establishments. The Republican party is still protective, and will be so long as American industry requires protection.

THE New York *Tribune* is either rendering great service to the country, by its editorial criticisms on the condition and management of railroads, or is libeling the several roads referred to most fearfully. Its revelations are so remarkable that we hesitate to accept them, and hope that its statements may be canvassed by some responsible railroad officials—not by offering flippant denials, and bad tempered thrusts, but by a calm, judicious review of the facts and statistics presented. If this is not done, the statements of the *Tribune* will certainly unsettle, both in this country and Europe, public confidence in railroad stocks and bonds, considered as securities. It latest assault is on the New York Central Railroad, to which a lengthy editorial is given. It quotes from their report to the State Engineer that the 631 miles of new track built since 1870 cost $27,950,969, of which sum $14,742,400 was for *superstructure and iron*, balance for gradation, masonry, bridges, land, land damages, and fences. Deducting $7,572,000 as the cost of 63,100 tons of steel rails at $120 per ton (the average price for the period, by Mr. Swank's tables, is $100), we have $7,140,000 as the cost of "sleepers" and transportation—either a useless expenditure or a misappropriation of over $5,000,000. The amount added to capital by watering stock, in 1868, was $47,928,000. If these statements are correct, they establish the fact that the road has been as wastefully built as any in the country. Such things are, of necessity, sharply looked after, and will be criticised very severely.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE.

Our local columns contain the account of the arrival, reception and address of Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, whose presence in the city was the occasion of great rejoicing among his friends. He arrived from Cleveland at 4 P. M., and held a levee at the Monongahela House. His address in the evening was about an hour and a half in length, and was a clear, logical and forcible presentation of the issues involved in the political contest. He differs totally from Mr. INGERSOLL as a speaker, having more of the logical element in him, and being more consecutive in his order of thought. At the same time there is enough magnetic force in his manner for him to hold his audience firmly through his prolonged address. He is also remarkable for the freshness and originally of his thought, and is in all respects a magnetic and effective orator.

The reception accorded him was sufficient to testify the earnest regard our people have for him. The audience that packed City Hall attested by its presence and manner its admiration and regard for the speaker of the evening. Never were audience and speaker more perfectly *en rapport*, or earnest, ringing sentences more highly enjoyed by an audience. We noticed that those who opposed Mr. BLAINE'S nomination, paid him their personal respects, and more than suspect, amid the rousing demonstration of last evening and the evidence of his popularity, and the regard with which he is held, that they regretted the course they pursued at Cincinnati. But so it is. He has the elements of character which, should no misfortune happen him, will make him all the more popular four years hence, and, if we mistake not, place him, in the ripeness of life, in the Presidential chair.

NOW FOR WORK.

The news from Ohio and Indiana is inspiriting, but should also lead to earnest action. In the victories gained we have the assurance of a November triumph; but with it, the further intimation that only by unceasing effort will we succeed. We contested the two States mentioned with all our power, and found the Democracy everywhere active, alert, and powerful. This will be characteristic of the struggle elsewhere. From this to the close of the canvass, the Democracy will struggle with all the power they possess, and seek by every means to turn the tide of victory in their favor. If there is a possibility of success, growing out of effort, the use of money, or anything else at their command, that success they are determined to have. They have staked their party existence on the struggle this year, and we predict that if they fail, the Democratic party will either disintegrate, or change its essential features, in many particulars. It need not, therefore, be anticipated that its last throes will be feeble. On the contrary, all the strength it has will be concentrated in the supreme struggle that is upon it. It is this last great effort that we are called upon to meet. To do this, does not involve an easy, hap-hazard course of gentle effort. It means that we shall work,—with all our power and might. That from this to the close of the canvass, there must be unceasingly, powerful effort, to rouse the flagging, and inspire the hesitating, so that we may present one united front at the last. This spirit of work suitably illustrated, and all will be well.

West Virginia is evidently Democratic, but by reduced majorities. Our friends in that State made a gallant fight, depending on themselves, being overshadowed by the national character of the contest in Ohio and Indiana. The fact that they have reduced the Democratic majorities is significant. To summarize: We have elected our State ticket in Ohio, including those on whom a bitter contest was made. We have gained, in the State, counting STANLEY MATTHEWS as elected, six Congressmen, having thirteen to seven,—exactly reversing the figures of last year. In Indiana we have certainly elected our Governor, and probably done more than this; but if we have not this carries with it the actual triumph, as the real contest was on the Governorship. Thus, with intelligence as we now have it, we have every assurance that the elections of Tuesday bespeak an overwhelming triumph in November.

THE DETAILS OF VICTORY.

Up to the time of sending our yesterday's issue to press, the news from the elections only permitted us to estimate the results. As yet, so far as the official figures are concerned, we are compelled to delay, but we have sufficient information to know the scope and purport of the victory achieved. Our estimates, made up amid the excitement of the night, prove to have been very accurate, and are fully sustained by the later news. We have enough, however, to enable us to estimate the obstables that have been overcome in the canvass just closed. In Ohio the principal fight was made on our candidate for Secretory of State. There were four elements, practically, combined against him,—the Democrats, Greenbackers, Germans and Prohibitionists. The hope of the Democracy was, by defeating him, to break the head of the ticket, and so gain the moral effect of victory. To this end they were willing to trade all else on the State ticket. They artfully arrayed the Germans against him by dwelling on the fact that he was a pronounced temperance man, and had supported the crusade movement. Thus the Germans naturally and consistently opposed him. But the surprise was that the Prohibitionists were against him. They seemed as virulent as though BELL, who was really being aided by them, was pure as regards the use of rum, whereas he is a thorough patron of the saloons. But such is the fact. A Prohibition candidate was kept in the field, and all the energies of the Prohibitionists seemed to be directed particularly toward the defeat of BARNES. The Greenbackers were as singularly out of place. They claimed that they opposed the Republican party because of the Specie Resumption act, and because it was not more decidedly for high tariffs. Yet all their influence went, confessedly, to the Democrats, as they had no hope whatever of carrying their ticket. With all these elements united against him, the surprise is that BARNES should have pulled through at all. That he did, proves the solid, permanent strength of Republicanism. And as several of the elements that were arraigned against BARNES will oppose HAYES, the victory in Ohio in November will be all the more remarkable.

In Indiana, the chief battle was over the Governorship. The acknowledged test of the success of either party, was in their ability to elect the Governor. It was a determined struggle with the Democracy to defeat HARRISON. Their mishaps have all been commented on already. The Greenback element was being used against HARRISON, until the Republicans in it saw the trick and withdrew, joining hands in support of HARRISON. His election, even if we did nothing more, would be a grand encouragement for November; but we believe that the returns from Indiana will steadily improve, and that we will have the State throughout. Such are the indications at the present.

"GOING TO BUSINESS."

A Letter to Charlie—A Good Dominie's Sound Advice to a Young Friend.

So, my dear Charlie, you are going to business? It is a new kind of life to you, and will probably turn out a little unlike your ideas, but I hope it will turn out well. Sooner or later you should do something for yourself, and even if you had a fortune, I hope you have too much of a real man in you to be a mere bread eater. Will you take it amiss, if I preach a little sermon all to yourself; or will you believe that honest good will to you prompts it, and that its advice is founded on careful and anxious observation of the career of many like yourself?

1. Make a point of being *up to time.* There will be a minute at which you may be justly expected to be on hand. Do not disappoint that expectation. Make character for yourself as a punctual man. It is one thing to come as the clouds do, and have men calculating the "probabilities" regarding you. It is quite another to come as the sun does. If you take liberties in the matter of time you raise a presumption against yourself in other matters. Regularity is evidence of earnestness. You may not be a genius, but it is something, in which genius is often defective, to be on hand when wanted. "Mr. Lamb," it was said by the head of his department to the English wit, "you are always the last to come to this office." "Well, sir," said the genial and stammering Charles, "I am always the f—f—first to leave." Lamb was doubtless forgiven many things which would not be pardoned in you.

2. Attend to *the little things.* Many others despise them. Some one must mind them. If you will be the one you cannot be quite useless. To stop little leaks, to secure little gains, to remember little things—too small to put in a memorandum—to avert little annoyances, to treat nothing as trifling which in any degree conduces to the effective running of the machine, will make you valuable. If ever you took a lunch in the woods where somebody had forgotten the little paper of salt, you will understand me. Do not despise the smallest things.

3. Act *on principle.* Always tell the truth; then your memory will not be taxed with the hundred things that have to be remembered for the protection of the one lie. It will be free for noble uses. Then you will be able to look men straight in the eyes. They will learn to trust you, and confidence is better than money, and cannot be bought with it. One may be technically truthful, and yet hardly honest. Be honest—for its sake, not because it is the best policy; for if a man is honest for policy's sake the devil is great in policy, and he is pretty sure to show you how dishonesty is good policy. One may be in the letter truthful, and in strictness honest, but not generous. Cultivate honor. It is the opposite of sneaking trickery and sharp practice. It is the sign of a gentleman, whether he an errand-boy or a millionaire, and without it a millionaire is not a gentleman.

4. *Identify yourself with the interests of your employer.* Your own sense of justice and right will suggest this to you; but indolence, forgetfulness, or evil counsel and bad example may set it aside. You and he are in the same boat. Failure in this makes eye-servants, and eye-servants are not happy in themself, nor comfortable to their employers. The boy that carries the letters in a great bank like Brown Brothers ought to think of it as "our house." He would not then be tempted to steal and sell the stamps at forty per cent. below cost. He would be likely some day to have a confidential place in the house.

5. *Improve your spare time.* Is your writing all it might be? Are you not a little rusty in grammar? Get good books; always have one with which to fill up odd corners of time. There are books on your department and on the departments that touch it. Save your money on lunches, on clothes, on fancy collars and neckties, on amusements, *and get books.* There are direct and indirect advantages about this plan. A young fellow who has resources in his books is not drawn to the costly cheap night-show. He is not driven to exchange yawning in a hall bedroom for the worse atmosphere in which fools laugh. He has good company while he reads; he is company for himself when he cannot read; and he is companionable from his general information when he is with others. Thousands play cards, patronize coarse amusements, and some that are thought refined, mainly because their minds are vacant.

6. *Cultivate good manners.* A respectful hearing to your employer, to those above you, with kindly courtesy to those who may be below you, will cost little and do much good. Good manners have their basis in disposition, not in attitudes. There are very ill-mannered and insolent persons who have graduated from a dancing-school. There are ladies and gentlemen who have never been there. I have never seen finer coarse insolence than in "young ladies" engaged as saleswomen at six dollars a week, whose looks of lofty indifference, and even scorn, Juno herself could not have outdone, if she had been brought down from Olympus to sell "notions." They little know how ridiculous they make themselves! You have too much good sense to be betrayed into any corresponding folly; but one needs to be on his guard. Do not say "Boss;" do not say or write "Gents." Do not chew tobacco. Save on cigars and buy good serials, which will better affect your brain. Do not wear dirty, but never be afraid of plain things; and eschew all the airs of coxcomb. To say the least of it, they do not look like business.

Now, dear Charlie, you may say, "As I am going into my father's office, I do not need all these advices." My dear fellow, in your father's, or your uncle's, or your father's friend's office, it is all the same. You will do best in your own father's office by carrying yourself exactly as if he were a stranger. "Business is business." Now one word more: *Fear God.* You will now meet a new set of dangers. When you were at home, especially at vacations, petted and "coddled" by mother and sisters, there were temptations, and you know, Charlie, they were not always resisted. Were there not little bits of harmless domestic deception, and great chunks of easy self-indulgence? Now you encounter another set—in the fellow who swears, in the man who wants to ride rough-shod over you, in the mean fellow who wishes to use you as his cat's-paw, in the bad fellow who wishes to initiate you into his course pleasures, in the rogue who wishes to get your money, or your employer's through you, and in the sirens of the night who sing to you of stolen joys, who only want your money, and would, for it, lure you to degradation and ruin. Your success in business is perilled by yielding; it is well-nigh assured by resisting. Keep your Sundays for their proper ends. Do not neglect your Bible. The Book of Proverbs is a business man's best pocket companion. "Pray always," and may He whose favor gives success keep you!

Your friend always, J. HALL.

"THEY MET BY CHANCE."

"All's Well That Ends Well."—A Little Centennial Romance.

It is privately announced that a wedding will take place this winter which will be the fitting sequel of a romance of two cities,—this time in real life. The parties are Mr. Ben H—— and Miss Sadie T——, both residents of the Murray Hill section; and the romance of the affair consists in their novel introduction. Miss T—— went to Philadelphia about two weeks ago, with a party of young friends, to visit the Centennial; and, as she wished to stay a little longer than the rest, it was arranged, or thought to be arranged, that her brother-in-law was to meet her at Philadelphia, and escort her to New York. By some mischance, he meant the Pennsylvania Depot, at the grounds, while she meant the North Pennsylvania Depot, near her boarding-house. It was evening, and, as she started off for the depot, she missed her pocket book; but, as it only contained a few dollars, she did not mind the loss, and hurried forward to the depot in time for the 7:15 train from Philadelphia. She failed to meet her relative, and was more disconsolate than ever. As time wore on she began to realize that she was in a strange city without a cent of money. Just at the crisis of her despair, she chanced to see a gentleman whom she had often seen on the street near her own home, but whose name was unknown. Emboldened by despair, she spoke to him, and explained the situation. He offered assistance, and as he was en route to this city his escort was accepted. The acquaintance thus commenced ripened into something stronger than friendship, and, as they walked home from church last Sunday, an intimate friend of the lady told the story as above, and added that the wedding would be a brilliant one.—*New York Correspondent.*

WHAT IS REAL CHARITY?

A Few Suggestions to the Benevolent.

Everywhere the statement is made that a large number are out of work, provisions high, the winter approaching, etc. Now, in spite of the October revival of trade, this is all true. Charity will be needed, is needed now; and no safer hands can be found to receive and distribute alms than a faithful minister in a poor parish. Many of our readers, in fact the majority of wealthy people, prefer to give alms through others. It may be the wrong way, but it is as well to have it as nearly right as possible. If you don't choose to test the truth of every tramp, or to seek out cases of suffering in the neighboring alleys, give your fund for charity to somebody who will seek them out. Much suffering might be relieved this Winter, too, by the application of a few practical rules to the management of every establishment and household. In the first place, wages should be more evenly proportioned between the ornamental part of the force and the workers. It is the custom in all retail establishments, for the sake of appearances, to keep up the full corps of showy, high-priced attendants until the last gasp, while the wages and numbers of the real laborers are reduced to a minimum. Just as, we might hint, a few sensational preachers and effective choir leaders are paid enormous salaries, while the church is forced to withdraw her support from her poor missionary posts on the borders. Now, nobody is deceived by this; no parade of well-dressed salesmen will hold back a creditor from a shaking house any more than Satan will be scared by pews at $1,000 premium. We can better afford in all cases to go to the bottom of reform than to patch it over with false show. Precisely the same rule holds good with regard to household expenditure. The majority of the families into which the newspaper goes are neither paupers nor millionaires, but people whose means are very apt to be straitened in these trying times. They watch the five-dollar bills very closely as they go out and come in. Yet it will be found in too many cases that the chief outlay is made with regard to effect on the neighbor. It is in the ball given at Christmas, or the state dinners with hired waiters, or the saucy footman or the waitress who really are not needed, but "look genteel." Household servants are paid in proportion more than any other class of laborers; and the very best housekeeper who is in subjection before her professional cook or modiste from Paris, and who pays their bills without a murmur, wrings the last penny from the wages of her washerwoman or the poor wretch who does an occasional chore. This may sound like a homeopathic remedy for an incurable disease; but for every needy man there is a well-to-do household, and if our domestic business and alms were controlled with reference to this needy class we could reach them just as easily as by a change in the currents of trade. Let every family, now that the Winter is near, cut off every vestige of unreal display, and widen its opportunities for practical help by giving work and paying fairly for it. Prune the branches to give strength to the roots, in a word, and we shall have fewer tramps to raid on the community and no real paupers to reproach it.

"MONEY IN THE 'KEERDS.'"

One Method of Settling Hotel Bills.

The popular landlord of a leading hotel at Long Branch, like many other distinguished Americans, is fond of a nice little game of draw-poker occasionally. But, toward the close of the season, a few weeks ago, he had an experience, a repetition of which would soon end his career at cards. Among his regular guests was a well-known millionaire capitalist, who, upon one occasion, invited some Western friends to visit him at the Branch for a few days. He was liberal in his arrangements, and so extravagantly profuse that his friends (who are themselves comfortably fixed in this world's goods) began to feel embarrassed. He had arranged matters so liberally that bar-keepers, boot-blacks, hall-boys, waiters,—in fact, everybody in the hotel,—refused the customary gratuities offered by the millionaire's guests. If they tried to tip a quarter to one of the hall-boys, he held back his hand and answered, "It is all right, sir. Cannot take anything from you this time. Orders, you know, sir." They were to leave Monday morning. On Saturday evening, while all were sitting on the balcony, mine host called aside the millionaire, and, after being excused to his guests, the latter went up-stairs with the landlord. After waiting awhile for his return, they took a stroll, and, on their return, one of them proposed that they settle the hotel bill before their friend had a chance to get ahead of them. It was instantly seconded by the rest, and they proceeded to the hotel office, where the clerk was requested to make out their bills. The landlord happened to enter the office at the moment, and comprehended the situation at a glance. He simply said, "Never mind your bills, gentlemen. Since B—— left you, he has won enough from me to pay all your bills, and his own, too, for a month to come. I only wish I had let him alone when he was sitting with you a couple of hours ago." It was a fact; he had paid his hotel bill from his winnings, and the landlord is yet figuring to discover where the profits came in on that party.

Repartee.

London *Saturday Review:* De Quincey boldly refused to believe a single story of brilliant repartee. But a retort of this sort which meets the ear in society, not the eye in a book, is a fact which cannot be gainsayed, an effect which cannot be forgotten; and ready wit does this for its fellows—it dispels this ungracious incredulity. In the presence of one indubitable flash of fancy we can give credit to recorded triumphs of the same faculty in others.

But there is another and a more generous ground for delight in witnessing this dashing prompt readiness of the faculties in meeting attack. It is ordinarily the man taken at a disadvantage and open to insult or insinuation through some weak point, as we might be ourselves, who excites our sympathies. He stands forth the champion of the unready, who feel themselves avenged through him. The insolence of the whole prosperous side of life gets a snub when some sharp rejoinder hits its mark. Of course cynicism has its own line of repartee, and gets quoted for its ready sayings, such as the reply of the aristocrat of the old *regime* to the poor peasant's plea, "A man must live," "Je n'en vois pas la necessite." But contempt never excites sympathy. We must always side with the sentiment hidden in a retort, if we are to enjoy it.

Coleridge, in addition to his deeper and loftier faculties, had this power of retort attributed to him in early life, and, as we gather from the history of a particular ride, could apply it according to the sensibilities of his opponent. The horse and get-up of the rider on this occasion were alike open to vulgar criticism, and a low wag, appreciating the general effect, asked the poet if he had met a tailor just like himself. "Yes," was the reply; "and he said he had just lost his goose." After this lowly triumph his road brought him within hail of a more distinguished party of horsemen, one of whom, a sporting M. P., known to have been bribed by the ministry, stopped him to inquire the price of horse and rider. "The horse," was the answer, "is a hundred guineas; as for the rider, as he is not in parliament yet, I have not fixed his price."

A story is told of the late Marquis de Boissey, who showed the same disregard of appearance, attended by the same power of holding his own under any guise or disguise. When presented to the late Emperor, his new uniform not being ready, he made his appearance in an old court costume of his grandfather's, a man of vastly larger physique than himself. The Emperor received him kindly, but some of the courtiers grinned. Prince Murat, son of the unfortunate King of Naples, could not refrain from a remark on the drollness of his dress. "Yes," said DeBoissey, "c'est vrai, monseigneur, et si tous ceux qui viennet ici devalent porter les costumes de leurs grandsperes, on en verrait de bien plus droles encore;" the point, of course, being the well known humble condition of the Prince's own ancestry.

Metrical Meteorology.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* submits the following: The weather reports in the daily papers are very creditable, but they are too prosy. Here is a little effort to make them more musical:

For Middle States, cold Northern winds
With heavy frosts as well as
Bad weather in New England that
Will call for umber-ellas.
Along the Upper Lakes slight rains,
Succeeded by a clearing
Wind, North to Northwest first, and then
To West and Southwest veering.

Or we might have something like the following:

A storm is sailing up the Mississippi valley,
So wear your rubbers and old hats when out from home you sally.
And in New England will be frosts, with falling barometer.
With cold so great that you will want more fuel in your heater.

Perhaps we even might have a verse like this:

The lower lake region is threatened with rain,
And New England with scattering showers;
There will probably be high winds on the coast,
With a storm in a very few hours.

—John Fitch Cleveland, who had been financial editor of the New York *Tribune* for thirty years, and was a brother-in-law of Horace Greeley, died on Monday evening. His death was caused by heart disease.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

How He Raised a Sensation.

They have in a certain town in Northern Pennsylvania two rival newspapers, which are published upon the same day of the week. The editors make desperate attempts to get ahead of each other in procuring items and the consequences are often amusing. Last week they were serious. The editor of *The Mouth Organ* devised a scheme which he calculated would lay *The Meat Axe* out cold. He employed a man to make an attempt to assassinate him just as his paper was going to press. He bought this man a six barreled revolver, and instructed him to rush into the office of *The Mouth Organ* at a certain hour, and begin to bang away at the editor, taking good care not to hit him. The editor intended to permit the villain to escape, and then he proposed to sit down and run out a sensational local, with half a column of head lines, about a "Dastardly Attempt at Assassination," "A Blow at a Free Press," &c., &c. The man with the revolver seemed really enthusiastic about it. When the appointed hour arrived the editor took a position near the door. In dashed the villain of the piece, with murder written all over his countenance, and began to bombard that eminent journalist at once with reckless ferocity. The first shot took effect in the editorial calf; the second grazed his elbow; the third tore a channel across his scalp. The editor howled for the assassin to stop, but the assassin thought it was all a part of the play, so he emptied three more barrels at him, scratching him a little every time. Then the editor fainted from loss of blood, the assassin was arrested in real earnest, the editor of *The Meat-Axe* rushed around, wrote a stunning account of the tragedy, and got his paper on the street, selling like wild, before *The Mouth-Organ* man revived. But he is sick now. He says the assassin must have misunderstood his instructions, somehow, or else he was bribed by the proprietors of *The Meat-Axe* to play false. And he does not care to organize any more schemes for getting in ahead with sensational items. He thinks now that a newspaper ought to be conducted upon a calmer basis.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. E. Bell, Wm. E. Stmick, John B. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz. Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR. Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
Insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bayard Taylor

SAYS: "I take great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy at Media of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge. I have had an opportunity for several years past of observing the manner in which this Academy is conducted, as well as the deportment of the pupils who attend it, and am satisfied that nothing is neglected which can further both the intellectual and moral development of the latter."

This Academy for Young Men and Boys is 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia. $260 a year for Boarding, Washing, Gas, &c., Schooling Books, &c. Payment Quarterly. No extra charges. Students admitted at any time. Special care and provision for little boys. Individual and class instruction for advanced and backward pupils combining the advantages of private tutoring and school-room drill. Special attention to dull boys. 10 Instructors, two graduates of Yale College. For picture of building, gymnasium, &c., circular and reference in this city, address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard University, A. M.,) Media, Pa. j64

SLATE ROOFING.
AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

GRAY'S PAINT ROOF
STOP ALL LEAKS
IN
OLD SHINGLE, TIN, FELT OR CANVAS ROOFS,
84 Diamond Street.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
g32 HUGH KEYS, Proprietor

MILLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
YOUGHIOGHENY CEMENT
LIME AND PLASTER,
415 285 LIBERTY STREET.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear,
AT LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12th. 1876.

GRAND OPENING
ON
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13th AND 14th,
OF A MOST BEAUTIFUL LINE OF
LADIES' SACQUES, CLOAKS AND WRAPS!
OF
PARIS, BERLIN AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,
ELEGANTLY MADE AND TRIMMED OF SILK AND FUR.
ALSO,
LATEST STYLES IN LADIES' SUITS AND COSTUMES
OF
NEW MATERIALS AND MODES DE PARIS,
ON SECOND FLOOR,
—AT—
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
To which we Respectfully Invite an Examination.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE,
ARE NOW OPENING
AUTUMN STYLES
In each department of
RETAIL STORES
COLORED DRESS SILKS
In over 100 different shades in 6 qualities, from $1.25 per yard up.
Check and Stripe, Black and Colored Grounds, Black Brocade Silks.
Colored Brocade Silks, new patterns, this Fall's importation.
BROCADE VELVETS.
Black Trimming Velvets, Black Costume Velvets, Colored Trimming Velvets.
Black Gros Grain Silks,
Most reliable makes, quality guaranteed, from $1.25 per yard. We will for the next 30 days offer all goods at the old prices so popular during the season just passed.
NEW SHAPES
LADIES' STRAW HATS,
Feathers and Flowers,
Ribbons and Trimming Silks, newest shades.
NEW BLACK
Silk and Chenille Fringes,
Colored Silk Fringes, Tassels, Cords and Buttons to match Silks.
Black Silk and Crochet Trimming, Buttons, Tassels, Cords and Ornaments.
HOSIERY!
Ladies' and Children's Cardinal Cotton and Cashmere Hose.
Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boys'
Merino Underwear,
For present and Fall wear, now opening in all grades.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
CARPETS.
There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.
NEW
SPRING PATTERNS
JUST OPENED.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

PATENTS.
PATENTS.
JOHNSTON & DONN
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
AND
Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents,
Offices, No. 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and corner of F and 8th St., Washington, D. C. JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1853.

FOR
CENTENNIAL CAMPAIGN!
AND
TRAVELING PUBLIC.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
TRAVELING SATCHELS!
POCKET BOOKS,
HAIR AND CLOTH BRUSHES,
Bunting and Muslin
Campaign Flags and Banners.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
C. Yeager & Co.
110 MARKET STREET.

LANG & CO.,
Manufacturers of the celebrated
Union Brooms.
OFFICE,
331 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,
Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE
WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
211 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

OCTOBER 10, 1876.
B. AND B.
NEW DRESS GOODS
One case 26-inch
IMPORTED SUITINGS,
At 40c, choice colorings, in the new Matelasse and Basket Patterns.
Large line new
BROCADE SUITINGS,
From 28c to $1.25 per yard.
Special bargains.
50 pieces 40 inch Colored
CASHMERE DE ECOSSE,
At 90c, in 10 choice new shades. These are as good as any $1 goods to be found in the market.
100 PIECES
All-Wool Colored Cashmeres,
From 60c to $1.25.
40-inch Black Cashmeres at 70c.
46-inch Black Cashmeres at 90c.
Fine grades Black Cashmeres, from 75c to $2.50 per yard.
One case 36-inch English Black Cashmere at 40c, well worth 55 to 60c.
CHOICE LINE
Colored and Black Silks,
From $1.00 to $4.00 per yard.
Great bargain in 48-inch
BLACK DRAP DE ETE,
At $2.25 per yard.
Ladies' Cloaks,
Misses' Cloaks,
Children's Cloaks,
From $3 to $45.
Ladies' Felt Skirts at 50c and up to $2.50 each.
BOGGS & BUHL.
N. B.—Large assortment Ladies' and Gents' Underwear; Gents' Unlaundried Shirts at 90c, made of Wamsutta Muslin and 2100 Linen.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

CAMPAIGN GOODS
AND OUTFITS FOR
HAYES and WHEELER
MARCHING CLUBS,
TOGETHER WITH
Transparencies, Banners, Flags, Badges, &c.
Regalia of all descriptions, Military Goods and Embroidery.
Call on, or address
F. G. REINEMAN,
113 Third Ave.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Carpenters

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pennsylvania Reform School, until noon of THURSDAY, 12th inst., for furnishing material and constructing 4,000 feet, more or less, of PLANK WALKS, on the Farm at Morganza Station, C. V. R. R., Washington county, Pa. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of E. M. Butz, Architect, Nos. 64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny.

By order of Committee.
ALEX. D. ROSS, Clerk.

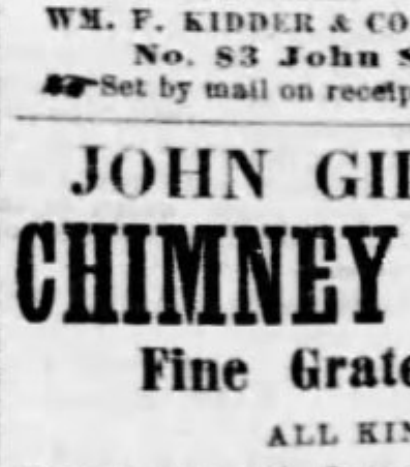
Wall Paper--No. 1.
Wall Hangings, Ceilings, Friezes and Dados in English style, Eastlake and Owen Jones' designs.

Wall Paper--No. 2.
Leather, Tapestry Velvet, Gold Stencil, Pictures, French Corners and Borders, Paris styles.

Wall Paper--No. 3.
American Papers, original designs of all qualities at medium and low prices.

W. P. MARSHALL,
47 SEVENTH STREET, (not avenue.)

HOLMAN'S
Fever and Ague and Liver Pad
CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE, SIMPLY BY ABSORPTION.
The Best Liver Regulator in the World.



The only true cure for and preventive of malaria in all its forms: *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Yellow Fever, Sea-Sickness, Neuralgia, Bilious Disorders, &c., &c.* None genuine without the Trade Mark and Signature of the Inventor on the wrapper. Ask your druggist for it. For Certificates, read little blue book, *Enemy in the Air.*
TRADE MARK.
WM. F. KIDDER & CO., Sole Proprietors,
No. 83 John Street, N. Y.
Set by mail on receipt of $2.00.

JOHN GILLESPIE,
CHIMNEY SWEEP,
Fine Grate Setting,
ALL KINDS OF
Furnaces and Ranges Repaired and Chimneys Topped.
All orders left at No. 25 Strawberry alley, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Pittsburgh, or at the Allegheny Postoffice, Box 89, will receive prompt attention.

JNO. L. MOORHOUSE
SUCCESSOR TO
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. Market and 4th Avenue.
NEW GOODS,
ALL GRADES OF GOODS,
BEST VALUE.
We desire to call attention to
Colored Dress Silks
All shades at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.
CHECK SILKS,
From 27½c to $1.25.
Black Dress Silks,
In reliable makes and warranted to give entire satisfaction.
NEW CHINTZES,
At 12½c per yard.
New Prints, Muslins, Linens and Sheetings
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Samples sent on application.
JNO. L. MOORHOUSE
Cor. Market St. and 4th Avenue.

HARDWARE.
LANE BROTHERS
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & State Street.

WINDOW GLASS, &c.
DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS,
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

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SAMUEL McMASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
OFFICE, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

Bailey, Farrell & Co.
BRASS FINISHERS,
AND
FOUNDERS.
BRASS WORK
FOR
Plumbers, Gas & Steam Fitters,
ENGINE BUILDERS,
167 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
New Catalogue packed with first order of Goods.

JOSEPH McNAUGHER.....SAM'L McNAUGHER.
PAVING.
We are prepared to pave, repave or repair streets, side-walks and yards with stone, brick or flags, furnishing and setting curbstones at lowest prices to justify good work. We will furnish contractors and others with curbstones, cut or rough. Orders promptly attended to. Address
McNAUGHER & CO.,
322 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Office hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6 P. M.

ELECTROTYPES & STEREOTYPES
MADE FROM WOOD CUTS AND TYPE.
UNEXCELLED FOR WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY AT LOW PRICES.
W. G. JOHNSTON & CO. 57 Wood St.

KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., a special institution, having a Union-wide reputation for the reliable and successful treatment of Private and Urinary diseases, Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. Everybody should read TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 144 pages; illustrated; cloth and gilt binding; about wonders of reproductive system, marriage, proper age and condition, marriage impediments, causes and consequences. Price 50 cents. Address as above, or call DR. WHITTIER. 6&8

NEW CROP JAPAN TEA — CHOICE fragrant Japan Tea at reduced prices in caddies or by the pound; also very choice Young Hyson, Oolong and English Breakfast Tea at greatly reduced prices by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

CEMENT—100 BBLS. CHOICE PORT LAND Cement. For sale by
S. B. CANFIELD,
June 8, 1876. 116 Water street.

DAILY OPENINGS
—OF—
SUITS AND CLOAKS!
—AT—
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
F. H. EATON & CO.
Are now prepared to show the largest line of Ladies and Children's Suits and Cloaks ever opened in this city, and at prices in accordance with the wants of the times.
During the period of extreme depression in prices of woolen goods in New York they made contracts for several hundred Rough Cloth Coats, which they now offer at as low prices at retail as it is possible to buy the same goods elsewhere in the United States.
Our lines of Suits were never so extensive and inviting, and comprise all the favorite shades and fabrics, made in the latest styles.
In Basket, Beaver and Chinchilla Cloths we have all the new styles of Garments, in size to suit children from 2 years to the largest sized woman.
Stylish Polonaise, Basque and Overskirts in great variety.
We are prepared to make to order in our work rooms Silk and Cashmere Suits, either from our own goods or those brought to us by customers, at short notice.
F. H. Eaton & Co.,
25 FIFTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEMOREST'S
FALL PATTERNS
AND
PORT FOLIOS.
NOW READY.
BARGAINS FOR CASH
IN
Hosiery, Gloves,
Underwear, Yarns and Zephyrs,
Trimmings, Ribbons,
AND
EMBROIDERIES.
NO. 37 FIFTH AVENUE.
J. D. Carlisle.

LEGAL.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—In the matter of MORRIS MORGANSTERN, who petitions for adjudication of himself and NATHAN MORGANSTERN, partner, &c. No. 2840. In Bankruptcy. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of said Morris Morganstern and Nathan Morganstern, debtors, will be held at the office of the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 98 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of October, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and passing upon a proposition to be made to them by said Morris Morganstern and Nathan Morganstern, in full settlement and satisfaction of all debts due to them; and further, that under the order of the Court directing said meeting, I will attend at the above mentioned time and place, to conduct the proceedings at said meeting. Creditors can attend either in person or by proxy duly appointed.

SAMUEL HARPER,
Register in Bankruptcy.
k37

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—In the matter of JOS. MORGANSTERN, Bankrupt, No. 2841. In Bankruptcy. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the said JOSEPH MORGANSTERN, Bankrupt, will be held at the office of the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 98 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of October, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of considering and passing upon a proposition to be made to them by said Joseph Morganstern, in full settlement and satisfaction of all debts due to them; and further, that under the order of the Court directing said meeting, I will attend at the above mentioned time and place, to conduct the proceedings at said meeting. Creditors can attend either in person or by proxy duly appointed.

SAMUEL HARPER,
Register in Bankruptcy.
k38

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Saturday, October 28th, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M., application will be made to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county for a charter of incorporation for the ADRIENNE BOAT CLUB, a corporation to be formed for the cultivation of the art of rowing, boating and sculling, and the pecuniary assistance of the relatives of deceased members.

GAZZAM & COCHRAN,
Attorneys for Applicants.
Pittsburgh, October 5, 1876. k17

ON ESTATE OF JOHN ELMER McELHENY, late of Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, deceased, Letters of Administration have been duly issued to WILLIAM C. McELHENY, to whom all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same without delay, and to whom all debts must be paid.

WM. C. McELHENY, Administrator,
k2 Forty-third street, Pittsburgh.

REDUCTION IN PRICES
MUSIC BOOKS.

The subscribers call attention to an important reduction in the prices of the following prominent books, viz:

Richardson's New Method for Piano, reduced to	* $3 50
Clarke's New Method for Reed Organs, by Wm. H. Clarke	* 2 50
Emerson's New Method for Reed Organs, by L. O. Emerson	* 2 50
Clarke's New Method for Pianoforte, by Hugh A. Clarke	3 25
Clarke's Improved School for Parlor Organ, by Hugh A. Clarke	* 2 50
Root's School for Cabinet Organ, by Geo. F. Root	* 2 50

*Increased reduction to Music Teachers and dealers.

"Richardson," the first and foremost of Instruction Books as to sales, attractive, thorough, and considered by many to be the perfection of a "Method," will at the new price (suited to the times) doubtless increase its large circulation.

The other books mentioned are well-known as being of the best, and are very extensively used by teachers and pupils.

Either book mailed, post-free, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.
J. E. DITSON & CO.,
Successor to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

CURES GUARANTEED
For ALL FORMS of Chronic, Venereal and Nervous Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietor is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma, at office will show, and is acknowledged to be the most successful, as his extensive practice will prove.
Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic and Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victims for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelopes for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address
GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 12, 1876.

The developments yesterday in banking and financial circles did not differ materially from what we have recorded for several days past. Trade in all departments is quite active, the produce of the country back of us is rapidly reaching here, and in return our wholesale merchants are filling an increased number of orders for all kinds of goods, owing to the liberal inducements held out to country dealers in the way of satisfactory prices and almost endless variety. The demand for money has been gradually improving, in fact merchants in all quarters have been more urgent in their demands for financial accommodations.

Bankers have been supplied with the usual amount of loanable funds, but in view of the increased inquiry they were inclined to grant favors only to their regular customers, and outside parties in most cases were compelled to seek the assistance of the brokers on the street. The movement of currency to the country has been unusually heavy—increasing from day to day.

The speculative demand for money was also quite urgent, especially among operators in wheat and corn, and they were enabled to obtain all the favors requested on placing the requisite security. Collections are reported rather slow, and wholesale merchants have in some cases extended their paper, though only for short dates.

RAILROAD STOCK IMPROVING.

An explanation of the improvement in the prices of some of the leading railroad stocks at the New York Stock Exchange, is given in the reports concerning the immense traffic that is now being done over many of them. It is announced that the Chicago and Northwestern road cannot get cars enough to carry the freights accumulating along the line, and has been obliged to borrow cars from connecting roads. The shipments of corn along the road are the largest in the history of the company. The iron ore and lumber business of the Green Bay branch is large, which indicates a revival in these industries. The business of the Lake Shore is unusually large, and the grain being carried by the road is greatly in excess of last year. The company can hardly keep their freight stations clear of loaded cars. The Michigan Central is also feeling this stress of business, and its earnings now show an increase over last year. The New York Central, Rock Island, and many other leading ones are having a large and increasing traffic in consequence of the active movement of grain and the revival in general business. It is not surprising that, under these favorable influences, together with the prospect of the settlement of the railroad war, the stock Exchange should respond, after a protracted resistance, to the great improvement in the general situation.—*Phila. North American.*

OF THINGS NOT SEEN.

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* cannot discover in Philadelphia the revival of commercial and miscellaneous interests of which so much has been said elsewhere. It remarks:

Notwithstanding we read almost daily encouraging paragraphs as to revival of many of the industrial pursuits, we are constrained to acknowledge that the best evidence of the truth of such improvement as is mentioned—the demand for the use of money—is not apparent. The "good time," we think, lives mainly in our hopes, or, it may be, as we have sometimes thought, that the loud and general proclaim of "a great improvement in business" was but a part of the machinery put into operation by the politicians to serve their purpose during election time. We would wish to see less unused surplus at bank and at other places where capital is most supplied. On the contrary, the demand for money continues unusually light, and we have not for the past two months found occasion to alter our low quotations.

FEMININE STOCK SPECULATORS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

On the 28th of September there were filed in San Francisco, according to the *Evening Post* of that city, the articles of incorporation of the Women's Mining Bureau. Its directors will be Mesdames M. D. Kellogg, H. M. Cook, H. S. Kinyon, E. Swift and C. J. Stevens. Its object embraces the manipulation of money as capital in almost every variety of way, but principally in buying, selling, and loaning of money on mining stocks. All of the women whose names appear as directors are well known as successful operators in those extremely slippery things, stocks, and, to all frequenters of California street, Mrs. Swift is particularly well known, and more than one broker will testify to her astuteness in avoiding the many pitfalls and snares so thickly besetting the speculator in securities. That the ladies of San Francisco, from maid to matron, do and will dabble in stocks, is most certain. A rough estimate puts the number of women operators up in the thousands, the greater portion of whom are respectable.

GOLD IN THE CALIFORNIA BANKS.

The amount of gold coin in bank and available for use in California is estimated at $21,779,800, exclusive of $11,000,000 in the Nevada Bank. One year ago the amount of coin in California was estimated at $10,000,000. The gold coinage of the San Francisco Mint since that time was over $27,000,000, of which nearly $19,000,000 were exported.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

The convention of the American Bankers' Association in Philadelphia, last week, declared for the funding of the greenbacks in gold 4 per cent. bonds, and asked the abolition of the stamp duty on bank checks and the reduction of other taxes on bankers.

BOSTON BANK DIVIDENDS.

Of the sixty-one banks within the limits of Boston, three pay 6 per cent., four 5 per cent., twelve 4 per cent., one 3½ per cent., twenty-four 3 per cent., one 3 per cent. quarterly, four 2 1-2 per cent., seven 2 per cent., four pass, and one not declared.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	109	5-20's 1868-coupons	116
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	117	10-40's	113½
" 1865	111¾	Currency 6's	123½
" 1865 new	112	New 5 per cents	114
5-20's 1867	115½	10-40's coupons	114½

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	102	Ohio & Mississippi	10⅜
Erie	10⅜	Union Pacific	63
I. C.	85⅝	Toledo & Wabash	5⅝
C. C. & I. C.	4	Harlem	136
St. Paul	28⅝	Adams Express	107
Do. Pref	58⅝	American Express	60⅛
Michigan Southern	57⅞	U. S. Express	61½
Do. Central	44⅝	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	85⅛
Northwestern com	37	Quicksilver	15
Do. Pref	61½	Fort Wayne	101½
Rock Island	101⅝	Hannibal & St. Jo.	13½
Cleve. & Pitts	88⅝	Panama	127
Pacific Mail	23⅝	Iron Mountain	16
Western Union Tel.	71⅝	N. J. Central	—

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (S)	47⅝	Cen. Trans (B)	28¼
Reading (S)	24⅝	Empire do.	—
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	136½	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (B)	102
Oil Creek (B)	9¾	P. C. & St. L 7's	—
Lehigh Valley (S)	49	N. Pacific bonds	—

NEW YORK, October 11, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@2½; prime mercantile paper 4. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $8,000. The customs receipts were $205,000. Sterling was quiet at 484@485. The clearings were $28,000,000. Gold opened at 108⅞ and closed at 109. The carrying rates were 1@3. The borrowing rates were ½, 1 and flat. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were generally strong. State securities were steady. Stocks opened generally a fraction below the figures of yesterday, and in some instances a further decline took place. Subsequently the market became firm, and a marked advance ensued, led by Western Union and St. Paul. There were orders in the market to-day from Chicago and Milwaukee for Wisconsin stocks, an active movement of grain having begun, and the expectation being that the business of these roads will largely increase during the current month. In the last half hour prices lost ¼@½ of the advance. The market at the close having been firm, the closing prices were ¼@½ higher than at the close yesterday for Wisconsin stocks, ⅛ for Pacific Mail, and 1-2 lower for Lake Shore and New York Central, and otherwise unchanged. The transactions aggregated 115,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 14,000 Western Union, 15,000 St. Pauls, 50,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Wabash, 5,000 Michigan Central, 18,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and 3,000 New Jersey Central.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 117; 5-20s '65, 111⅞; do. '65, new 112; do. '67, 115½; do. '68, 116; new 5s, 114½; new 4½s, 110⅝; 10-40s, 113½; do. coupons, 114; currency 6s, 123½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 44¼; do. new, 43¾; Virginia 6s, 27; new, 27; Missouri 6s, 107.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71½; Pacific Mail, 23⅜; Quicksilver, 11 1-4; do. preferred, 17; Mariposa, 5⅛; do. preferred, 5½; Adams Express, 107; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 85; American Express, 60½; United States Express, 61⅞; Erie, 10 1-4; do. preferred, 15; New York Central, 102; Harlem, 136; do. preferred, 138; Michigan Central, 44 5-8; Panama, 125; Union Pacific, 61; Lake Shore, 58¼; Illinois Central, 85 5-8; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88⅞; Northwestern common, 37; do. preferred, 61½; C. C. C. & I., 36; New Jersey Central, 37 5-8; Rock Island, 101⅝; St. Paul, 28⅜; do. preferred, 58 5 8; Ft. Wayne, 102; Toledo & Wabash, 5 5-8; do. preferred, 9; Terre Haute, 103½; do. preferred, 115; Chicago & Alton, 102; do. preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 10⅞; Delaware & Lackawanna, 70 5-8; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 15¼; Missouri Pacific, 2; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 1⅜; Burlington & Quincy, 14½; Indiana Central, 3¼; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 113½; Central Pacific, 9¼; Union Pacific, 6¼; Union Pacific land grants, 100½; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 91⅞.

LONDON, October 11.—Consols, 96 5-16. U. S. 5-20s '65, 108½; do. '67, 108⅞; new 5s, 107⅞; 10-40s, 108; New York Central, 97; Erie, 9⅞; do. preferred, 18.

PARIS, October 11.—Rentes 106f 42½c.

FRANKFORT, October 11.—U. S. new 5s, 102⅞.

BERLIN, October 11.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of 3,934,000 marks.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, October 11, 1876.

The quantity of most kinds of staple goods going into the channel of distribution, keeps up pretty well, and some commodities which had been selling below actual cost of production, show a marked improvement in price. The export movement (says the Boston *Globe*) "is rather disappointing, in consideration of the ascertained requirements—the wheat deficiency of the United Kingdom alone exceeding a hundred million bushels, most of which is likely to be drawn from the United States, since the crops of all the grain exporting countries of the Continent are reported to be below an average. This being the case, the export trade must, sooner or later revive, with its resulting advantages to collateral interests. It is necessary to take a broad survey of the country to get a proper understanding of the condition of business, and from such a view it is now distinctly seen that the abundance of material resources, on which alone reliance is to be placed, is sufficient to warrant hopeful things of the future, for the interests of trade and industry."

APPLES—The market continues overstocked and dull, but there has been no recent change in prices, $1a1,50 per bbl.

BUTTER—Dealers generally report the market easier in consequence of increased receipts, but there has been no decline on prime table Butter as yet. Prime to choice solid packed, 23a25; do rolls, 25a27.

BROOM CORN—Choice hurl in fair demand, with sales at 7 to 8½; as to quality; brush that will work up, 6a6½; medium green, 5½a6; red tipped, 5a5½; inferior, 3a4; crocked, 3a3½.

CIDER—The market continues dull, and prices weak; quotable at $3a4 ᵽ bbl.

CHEESE—Steady at 12c for August and 13c for September, to the wholesale trade.

CHESTNUTS—$4a5 ᵽ bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues dull, and as yet there is not enough doing to establish quotations.

EGGS—The supply is light, and the market is reported steady at 20.

FLOUR—Is in fair demand and firm, good brands being held with considerable tenacity, but there has been no recent change in prices.

Red winters	$6,25a6,75	ᵽ bbl.
Spring wheat flours	6,25a6,75	"
Patent process and fancy white wheat	8,00a9,00	"
Rye flour	4,50a5,00	"

GROCERIES—Coffee continues firm. The New York *Bulletin* of Tuesday, says of that market: Rio was ¼c higher and very firm at the advance, with sales of 1,107 bags of ex "Margarita" just in at 18c; 582 bags ex same and 1,817 bags ex same on private terms. Mild coffee, though quiet, continued firm, and business was only checked by the smallness of the supply. A dispatch from Rio Janeiro dated October 7 states: "Receipts for the week, 60,000 bags; purchases for Europe, 18,000 bags; for the United States, 45,000 bags; price of good average cargoes, 9,800; stock, 65,000 bags; exchange, 24d." Sugars, both raw and refined, are firm; and for the latter there is a good export demand.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	11¾	Standard B	10⅝
Crushed	11½a	Standard Ex C	10⅜
Granulated	11½a	Ref. Yellow	9¾a10¼
Powdered	11½a	N. O.	9⅝a10⅜
Standard A	10⅞a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	63 a65	Fair	50 a55
Prime	55 a60	Dark	40 a45

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	50a55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35a0 85	Japan	40a85
Gunpowder	45a0 90	Oolong	35a85
Imperial	40a 75	Souchong	35a75

COFFEES.

Prime	26½c
Second Grade	25½c
Third Grade	23½c

Loose half a cent less.

GRAIN—There is a continued steady milling demand for Wheat, but no change in prices; Penna. and Ohio red, $1.20a1,22; do. amber $1.23a1,25. But little white Wheat offering, and there is not much inquiry for it. The Oat market remains as reported in our last issue, quiet and unchanged; mixed 27a38c; white 39a40c. Corn is in light supply and firmer, but not quotably higher; ear 55a57c; shelled 57a60c, according to quality. Rye is in light supply, and may be quoted steady at 68a70c. Barley continues to range from 90c to $1,10, according to quality.

HAY—The market for baled is firmer, but prices as yet, are no better; No. 1 timothy, on track, $14a15.

MILL FEED—Bran quoted at $12a12,50 per ton; Ship Stuffs, Shorts and Seconds, $13a15; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20a22.

OILS—The cool weather has stimulated the inquiry for strong oils, and we now quote winter extra at $1a1,05; current make No. 1, 78c; No 2, 60a65. Jno. V. Lewis & Co., having advanced their prices again for mineral oil in our quotations, winter white, 60; and yellow 57; may be advanced at any moment in our market.

POTATOES—Irish coming forward more freely, but prices are still maintained; 75a85c per bushel. Sweets unchanged: $2,50a3,50, the outside figure for Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued fair trade, and prices are rather firmer but unchanged. The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Tuesday says: "During the first part of the week we had a good consumptive demand for Meats. Fairly liberal sales of Bulk Sides. Bacon has been scarce and but little offering. The rates of both Bulk Meats and Bacon have advanced during the week ¼a¼c ᵽ ℔. Pork has advanced $1 ᵽ bbl. The market at the close was steady and firm but quiet.

Hams—Ex S C ᵽ ℔	15¼	Mess Pork ᵽ bbl.	$18,75
Do. Canvassed	15½	Short Cut do	18.75
Shoulders Ex S. C.	—	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	12
Do. Canvassed	10	Lard, Ref for summer use—in trcs	12¼
B'fast Bacon S. C.	—	Do. ½ bbls	13
Do. Canvassed	14¼	Do. bkts	13⅜
Dried beef Ex S. C.	—	Do. 3 ℔ caddies	14½
Do. Canvassed	16	Do, 5 ℔ do	14¼
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	$6½	Do. 3 ℔ pails	14⅜
Bacon Shoulders	8¾	Do. 5 ℔ do	14½
Short Rib Sides	11	Do. 6 ℔ do	14⅛
Clear Sides	11½	Ham Sausage	—

RAGS—Steady at 2½c ᵽ ℔ for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Sales of Timothy seed at $2 ᵽ bu. to the trade, and $2,15a2,25 in a small way.

TALLOW—Is firmer and higher; rough, 4½; city rendered, 8½a8¾c per lb; country, 7½a7¾c.

New York Cheese Market—Weekly Review.

The cheese market has been almost a counterpart of the preceding week. As usual at this season nothing was done until the result on the country markets was ascertained, and then finding that producers had held their own very well, operations commenced on a basis of former rates, or a trifle better if anything, 13a13¼c being a good average quotation, and 13½c readily obtained where quality and brand were both suited to the order in hand. The above course applies solely to fine and fancy late-made cheese, including a few of the latter part of August and September factories, for outside of the grades mentioned, the market has been flat, stale and unprofitable, and a wide margin for a difference in obtainable prices had to be marked off on the slightest deviation from the gilt-edged quality buyers were expecting. Exporters have had nothing encouraging from abroad except for the finest cheese they could secure, and though they have handled a great many of the other descriptions, it was only where they could obtain a liberal allowance for safety. Indeed, about 12c has been a good figure for the average of stock, and most of the business was from this downward. Western sold to shippers, "where they could get it right," which means at a pretty low rate to correspond with available quality. Home buyers were operating to some extent, and when they found choice mild lots closed quickly at full price, though opportunity for this was not offered.—*Bulletin.*

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI PER EMMA GRAHAM.—65 bbls oil 235 bxs soap, P Duff & Son; 100 do, Arbuckles & Co; 10 doz lines, Stevenson & C; 142 mt bbls, C Fleming; 100 bxs soap, Dilworth Bro; 5 bbls oil, Mills K & Co; 5 do, Paine, A & Co; lot furniture, Ortleib & Co; do, T B Young; do, Gaus & L; do, W F Eichenlaub; 9 pkgs do, J Milliken; 4 do, C Mattes & Bro; 13 bgs feathers, W Cooper; 50 bxs candles, W Hastage; 50 do soap, J A Renshaw; 25 do, Dorrington & Bro; 50 boxes soap, Watt, Lang & Co; lot chairs, J M Irwin; 8 sks ropes, J Benedict; 60 pkgs tobacco, Johnson E E & Co; lot furniture, McElveen & Co; 4 bbls flour, Altman & Co; lot furniture, Patterson & Bro; 150 bgs feed, Fairman & H; 8 bbls d pins, Central Ref'g Co; 80 sks rags, McCullough & Co; lot furniture, Ruthmond & Co; do, Danier & Son; 20,000 feet lumber, L Rickard; lot furniture, Espy & Son; 5 bbls apples, 2 do cider, J T Stockdale.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, October 10, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week, as well as those of preceding week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	326 cars.	554 cars.
Hogs	188 "	164 "
Sheep	64 "	78 "
Total	578 "	796 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchants for the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the markets as follows:

CATTLE.

Of the 326 cars reported for the past week, 108 cars were through and 218 cars local against 235 cars of through, and 319 cars of local last week. Sales, 3,741 head; last week, 3,147 head.

The receipts of local cattle, although 101 cars below those of the preceding week, were fully equal to the demand, but with an usually light run of through cattle, and more favorable advices from the east, trade has been more active, and that, too, at an advance of 10 to 20c ᵽ cwt on the best grades. The offerings were mostly common in point of quality, and the market for these was generally reported slow at about last week's prices. The supply of strictly No. 1 beeves was very small, unequal to the demand, hence holders had no difficulty in realizing the advance to which reference has been made.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400a1,500 steers	5,00a5,25
Prime 1,200a1,300 steers	4,50a4,75
Fair 1,000a1,100 steers	4,00a4,25
Good Feeders 1,000a1,100 lbs	4,00a4,25
Stockers—700a800 lbs	3,25a3,50
Bulls, Cows and Stags	2,50a3,50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market has been more active and firmer the past week, and prices as compared with the preceding week, have been advanced 20a25c per cwt. As has been the case for sometime past, prime stock sold more readily and at better prices relatively than the common and medium grades, as the supply of the former was comparatively light, and, moreover, there was not much inquiry for the latter. It is worthy of notice that the demand for this class of stock usually falls off at this season of the year, when fresh pork usually takes the place of mutton. Prime 90a100 lbs averages, quotable at 4⅞a5¼c; 70a80 lbs, 3½a4¼c. Lambs were also firmer and higher, and may be quoted at 4½a5½c for fair to prime—one small lot brought 6c, but the price paid was above the market, as other lots of fully as good quality sold for considerbly less.

HOGS.

The "run" has been larger the past week than for several weeks preceding, but with a steady demand the market has ruled fairly active, although the feeling to-day was offish, and prices were barely maintained. Philadelphia Hogs quotable at $6,40a6,50; Yorkers, $5,75a6,15; roughs, 4¾a5¼c. The course of the market during the balance of the week will depend upon the receipts; although the tendency at the present writing is toward a lower range of prices.

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos.

J. B. Sedwick is our solicitor at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, October 10, 1876.

The Crude market was steadier to-day, but there was no quotable improvement in prices; United certificates, $3,40a3,42½; immediate shipment, $3,45a3,50. We have it from good authority that Shipment sold below United certificates on Monday, which would indicate that there is very little inquiry for actual oil.

Refined quiet and unchanged; the combination are still holding firm at 26, but there are no buyers.

Oil Barrels dull and unchanged; countries $1,15a1,20; city make, $1,25a1,30, as to size.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden F. & Co. Phila.	150
J. A. McKee & Sons	Warden F & Co. Phila.	250
Central R Co	Central R Co. Phila.	387
Warden & O	J P Owen Freemont	52
Total		839

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Alexander Harthill (broker), of Louisville, writes as follows, under date of Oct. 7:

Excepting on Monday and to-day, the offerings for the week have been unusually large for so late in the season, and coming on a market which has been dull and weak for some time, the bidding was slow, and the whole business of the week has been languid and lifeless, there being no apparent desire to take hold even at the lower prices now current.

The assortment has been fair, excepting for Colory sorts, and anything decided in rich, heavy selections. Few fine grades of any description are offering. One lot of 108 hhds of English shipping leaf selections offered privately has been shipped abroad, rather than accept 13c for them; held at 14. Common dark smoking have been in good supply, but Colory have been scarcer this week. Cutters have been offered very lightly, but are easier. Bids for 10 hhds redried, 1875 crop, were rejected this week. Common to good manufacturing fillers have been in good supply, and taken freely for New York and Canada at the lower figures now ruling. Regie types have been offered more freely than any others, and have been taken freely at quotations, being like most other sorts, lower now than at any time during this year, with condition improved. As compared with last week, there is a decline of 50c on all grades nondescript and heavy tobaccos, excepting selection of really heavy bodied, which are sustained. Cutting lugs are 50c lower, and common to fine cutting leaf is $1 lower.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 11, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat: fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,06½; No. 2 $1,05a1,05¼ cash; $1,05¼ November; $1,06¾ December; No. 3 93a97c; rejected 78½a86c. Corn firm, No. 2 43¼c cash, 42⅝c November; rejected 41½a41¾c. Oats firm; 33c cash; 33¼c November. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull; 69a70c cash.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $16,65a16,70 cash; $16,55a16,60 October; $15 year. Lard dull; $10,25 cash; $9,50 November; $9,30 year.

WHISKY—$1,10.

On Call Board wheat closed ½c lower. Corn ½c lower. Pork easier and unchanged. Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Flour in buyers' favor; receipts 11,000 bbls; super western and State $4,75a5,00; common to good $5,20a5,30; good to choice $5,35a5,45; white wheat extra $5,55a7,50; St. Louis $5,20a7,50. Rye flour steady at $4,75a5,15. Cornmeal dull at $2,75a3,15. Wheat: less active; receipts 97,000 bush; ungraded spring $1,02a1,10; No. 3 old and new mixed $1,13; amber Indiana new $1,24a1,25; Tennessee $1,25; Michigan $1,26. Rye quiet; western 72a72½c. Barley and Malt steady. Corn in moderate demand; receipts 87,000 bush; shade firmer; western mixed graded 59a59½c; mixed sail 57a58c. Oats unchanged. Hay and Hops firm. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 16a19 1-4c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾a9½c; prime 9½c. Petroleum dull; crude 13½c; refined 26c; cases 30c; naphtha 14c. Rosin unchanged. Turpentine steady at 34c. Eggs steady; 23c. Pork dull at $17a17,25. Beef quiet. Middles quiet; western long clear 9 1-2c. Lard dull; closing heavy at $16,65a16,60. Butter firm; western 16a30c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky dull at $1,12.

Foreign.

LONDON, October 11.—Refined petroleum 17 3 4a18d.

ANTWERP, October 11.—Refined petroleum 49¼.

LIVERPOOL, October 11.—Cotton firm at 5 15-16a6 1-16d; sales 20,000 bales; speculation and export 4,000 bales, and American 12,000. California white wheat average 10s 1d@10s 4d; Club 10s 5d@10s 8d; red western spring No. 2 to No. 1 9s 2d @9d 9s; winter 9s 5d@9s 7d. Flour 22½@24s. Corn 25 3-4@26s. Refined petroleum 18½@19d; spirits 11½d.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—Coffee quiet; Java 21a22c. Pork steady at $17,50a17,75. Lard 10¾a11c. Flour firm: extra $4a4,25. Wheat dull: red $1,20a1,23; amber $1,25a1,28; white $1,25a1,35. Corn steady: mixed 57½a58c. Oats dull at 33a34c. Refined petroleum 25¾a26c. Whisky $1,15. Butter firm: New York and Bradford county extra 32½a35c; firsts 30a31c; western extra 26a30c; firsts 23a25c. Cheese firmer: western 8a11½c. Eggs steady: 23a24c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 11.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged; medium extra $3,87½. Wheat dull at $1,20a1,21. Corn steady at 40½a40¾c. Oats dull at 32½a32¾c. Rye steady at 58c. Whisky dull at $1,10½. Pork dull; $17,50. Lard dull; 10½a10¾c. Bacon and Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour firm. Wheat dull; amber $1,20. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats dull; white 35a39c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork $17,25. Lard dull; steam 10⅜c. Bulk meats steady; 9a9¼a9½c. Bacon firm; 8¾a9½a10a10½c. Whisky dull; $1,10.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 11.—Cotton firm at 10½c. Flour quiet; extra $3,87½a4; family $4,75a4,87½. Wheat dull; red $1,01a1,06; amber $1,06a1,15. Corn unchanged. Rye dull at 65c. Pork steady at $17,50. Bacon dull at 8a10a10½c. Lard dull; 11½a12½c. Whisky firm at $1,12.

Boston.

BOSTON, October 11.—Flour: firm; superfine western $3,50a4,25; common extra $4,75a5,25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5,00a7,25; Illinois $6a7,50; St. Louis $6,50a8. Corn steady; new mixed and yellow western 62a62½c. Oats dull; No. 1 white 49a50c; rejected 40a42c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 11.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash $1,14; No. 1 white Michigan $1,17; No. 2 $1,12; amber $1,16¾; No. 3 red $1,08¾. Corn steady; high mixed 46c; no grade 46½c; low mixed 46c. Oats firmer; No. 2 32c; Michigan 33c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 11.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat opened unsettled and closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,13¾; No. 2 $1,07; No. 3 $1,02⅝. Corn steady; No. 2 43c. Oats firm; No. 2 32c. Rye dull at 61½c. Barley steady at 85a86c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, October 11.—Wheat dull; No. 1 white Michigan $1,33. Corn quiet and steady at 58c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 11.—Cotton firm at 10½a10⅝c; sales 3,300 bales; shipments 2,400; receipts 2,350. Others unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 11.—Corn meal held at $2,50. Others unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 11.—Petroleum: market firm; standard white 110 test 23c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Beeves: receipts 2,020 head against 2,300 same time last week; quality fair; market very quiet with slight advance on ordinary and medium cattle; extra steers sold at 10¼a10⅝c; ordinary to prime native steers 8¾a10¼c; decent to fair Colorado and Texas steers 8¼a8¾c; best 2 car loads of cattle in market averaged upwards 1,700 lbs. and sold at 10½a10¾c; fat steers 1,400a1,500 lbs. at 9½a10c; about 20 car loads arrived late unsold. Sheep: receipts two days 10,400 head against 8,440 same time last week; market fair but closed shade weaker; common to prime sheep 4a6c, with a few choice at 6¼c; common to prime lambs 5¾a7½c, with a few extra and fancy State and Canada lambs 7½a7¾; several car loads unsold. Swine arrivals yesterday and to-day 7,930 against 7,150 same time last week. Several lots of State and Ohio hogs: alive 6½a6 1-4c; market closed about steady.

BUFFALO, October 11.—Cattle: receipts 1,275; total for the week 9,860; market moderately active; fresh arrivals mainly consigned through; all good stock disposed of at full strong yesterday's rates; sales of 100 cars. Sheep and lambs: receipts 4,400; total for the week 13,200; market fairly active; sales of 13 cars at full strong opening prices of the week; yards bare of stock. Hogs: receipts 4,100; total for the week 19,000; all good offerings disposed of; Yorkers $6a6,50; heavy $6,20a6,30; about 9 cars of common unsold.

CHICAGO, October 11.—Cattle: receipts 3,500 head; shipments 900; market quiet and unchanged. Hogs: receipts 14,000 head; shipments 3,000; dull; extra heavy $6,20a6,30; good to choice $6a6,15; fair $5,85a5,95; common to medium $5,60a5,80; light $5,50a6,15. Sheep: receipts 1,200; quiet; 10a15c lower; fair to good $4a4,75; common to medium $2,75a3,25.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—Hogs firm; common light $5a5,25; fair to good light $5,85a6,25.

ST. LOUIS, October 11.—Hogs steady; Yorkers $5,70a5,85; bacon $5,75a6,00. Cattle steady and unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 11.—Hogs unchanged; receipts 2,000 head.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Business was quiet in all branches of trade. Cotton goods were in moderate demand and steady. Cheviots are in fair request. Prints are less active but firm in price. Wide prints are dull. Ginghams are quiet. Shawls and hosiery are sluggish. Felt skirts are in steady request. Woolen goods, flannels and blankets are in light demand.

Wool.

BOSTON, October 11.—Wool has an upward tendency on some grades, but quotations are unchanged. There is a good demand for fleece wool. Stocks are further reduced. There is a very light supply of desirable grades.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Cotton dull at 11a11 1-16c; futures steady; October 11 1-32a11 3-16; November 11 3-32c; December 11 5-16a11 11 16c; January 11¼a11 17-32c; February 11 11-16c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 bx paper, J Lohel; 10 tcs hams, Watt, L & Co; 10 bbls whisky, H Everts; 9 do baskets, H Langkamp; 270 g s hides, Lappie & H; 1 car feed, H Schnellach; 1 bbl flour, A J Miller; 75 do, 100 sks do; P Franzman; 3 bdls steel, T Hare & Co; 1 bbl crackers, W J France; 1 bx soda, G A Kelly & Co; 6 bdls wheels, M McWhinney & Co; 5 bales sheeting, Arbuthnot, S & Co; 6 setts wheels, 1 bale do, T Hare & Son; 10 bbls whisky, Jas Fuhrer; 410 sks flour, F W Jenkins & Bro; 3 bxs g ware, 1 bbl do, King, Son & Co; 6 cases 1 tobacco, A Schaub; lot of nails, Shoenberger & Co; 10½ butts tobacco, Means S & Co; 20 bx do, Dilworth Bros; 5 cases 1 do, M Heyl & Son; 2 bdls s trees, M McWhinney; 1 do wheels, West & V; 4 bgs feathers, E Edmundson & Son; ½ bbl liquor, G Heldeger & Co; 3 sks apples, A Harrison; 3 bbls eggs, Wilbert & W.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—10 bbls oil, R McPherson; 1 car wheat, Whitmyer & Co; 3 cars meat, R Owens & Co; 1 car barley, Z Wainwright; 1 car flour, T C Jenkins; 8 cases cheese, Luebbe & Bro; 5 do, Wesbrood & W; 50 bxs do, Voigt, M & Co; 28 pkgs scraps, J G Brant; 10 bxs cheese, 1 do butter, Head C & Co; 100 do cheese, N J Braden; 2 pails tobacco, N Meyer & Son; 5 bxs butter, A Bricker & Son; 74 sks oats, T McGowan; 5 bbls flour, Harshaw & T; 4 do cider, M Seibert Co; 1 do eggs, P P Jageman; 15 sks potatoes, Head & M, E; 41 do rags, M Metzgar; 2 do e ware, E Webster & Co; 1 car lime, Mills & Co; 1 do Duncan & Sons; 1 do, Adams & Co; 17 sks feathers, F G Craighead; 181 bxs cheese, Haworth & D; 1 car flour, Peter Franzman; 1 car old rails, Anderson & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.—16 bbls oil, Paine, A & Co; 5 bbls oil, W S Evans & Co; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 1 car marble, W W Wallace; 1 do oats, J G Miller; lot furniture, McElveen & Co; 1 car lumber, Dunbar & Co; 13 bbls h ware, P Hare & Son; 85 chairs, P G Wise; 8 bdls paper, Houck, McC & Co; 20 bbls flour, J Porterfield & Co; 10 do, J M Montgomery; 10 bxs cheese, Peabody, H & Co; 16 bbls beans, Weisbrod & W; 1 bbl eggs, J Daub; 100 bbls flour, Roberts & S; 12 tubs butter, Kuhn Bro; 150 bdls paper, Godfrey & C; 7 kgs a butter, Head, C & Co; 2 bxs wood in shape, S Loyd.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.—1 car ice, Chaut L Co; 14 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 62 do, N Y & G C Co; 24 do, A D & Co; 4 do, Ewer Bro; 1 do, J McKay; 22 bdls hides, J Callery; 9 bxs paper, C O Rowe; 3 bbls apples, J McGraw; 1 bx leather, J G Brant; 19 bskts fruit, P W Seibert; 17 do, D McCarty; 4 bbls apples, W J Baughman; 1 bx mdse, E H Myers.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—1 car wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 1 do 1 do barley, McHenry & H; 1 do oats, S B Floyd & Co; 2 do corn, W J Kountz; 1 do wheat, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 3 do oats 1 do corn, Elwood, McC & Co; 2 do oats, J H Loh; 1 do, H Schnellbach.

Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

J. Moorhead m	2

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Jones & L o	3	Zug & Co	2
Lucy Fur o	20	S. B & Co. o	1
Reese G. & W o	1	Phillips, N & Co.	1
Total			28

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

E. Thompson S. Wk m	22	Lewis O & P m	4
Byers & McC m	2	Zug & Co m	2
Nimick & Co m	1	W Clark & Co m	1
J B Jones & Bro s l	10	Maloney & L s l	2
Total			44

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

M. B. BROWN, Jr., & Co.,

(Successors to BROWN & BLACK,)

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And dealers in all kinds of Produce, Flour, Grain, Feed, &c.

No. 193 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

Special attention given to consignments.

REFERENCES—R. Patrick & Co., Bankers, Pittsburgh; C. Yeager & Co., Dry Goods and Notions, Pittsburgh.

The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Steam Elevator and Track Connections.

LAING & M'KALLIP

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Grain, Feed, Flour, Hay, Straw, Lime, Cement, Plaster and Anthracite Coal.

357 Liberty St., 134 Fifth Avenue, and cor. 31st St. and A. V. R. R.

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WHOLESALE

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HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

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Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,

No. 15 MARKET STREET,

Corner of First avenue.

AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,

185 LIBERTY STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Apples, Apple Butter, Pickles, Jersey Seed Sweet Potatoes, Onion Sets, Brownell Beauty Seed Potatoes, Beans and Produce generally. Advances made on consignments and prompt returns guaranteed.

NEXT PRESIDENT,

Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER,

Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANTED. Send 25 cents for sample and circular. Size 19x24 and 11x14. Address

STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,
140 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE stage of water last evening was 4 feet 7 inches and falling. Cloudy and cool. Business was rather better, but there is still room for improvement.

PILOTS report the water getting rather thin in the Lower Ohio again.

THE United States beacon-light steamer was to have left Cincinnati for this port yesterday.

OVER 2,000 bales of cotton awaits a downward-bound steamer at Chicot, mouth of White River, Helena and Memphis.

THE Granite State is due from Portsmouth today, and will return to-morrow on time. This fine steamer can always be relied on.

Capt. J. N. Williamson, of the Emma Graham, accompanied by his mother, left for Philadelphia yesterday to take in the Centennial.

THE popular steamer John L. Rhoads, Capt. J. M. Vandergrift, is filling up steadily, and will take her departure for St. Louis on Saturday.

AT the Newport (Ky.) city election, on Saturday, Capt. Eugene Bowers, an old river commander, was re-elected City Treasurer by a handsome majority.

CAPT. W. P. Piersel, an old steamboatman, but at present connected with the Chesepeake & Ohio R. R., was among the passengers on the Emma Graham.

DR. BURLEIGH was serenaded at Yankton, Monday night, in honor of his nomination as the Republican candidate for a seat in the Legislature from Yankton.

THE Emma Graham, from Cincinnati, arrived and departed with a good trip both in and out. She had all the freight she could handle, and was full of passengers.

MR. JOHN B DALES has taken the position of second clerk of the steamer John L. Rhoads, in place of Charles Greenlee, who, as noted in the GAZETTE the other day, is disabled.

THE Charley McDonald and Coal City departed for Cincinnati to bring up tows of empty barges. The Sam Brown was also to have gone, but whether she got off or not we cannot say.

TELEGRAM from Capt. Chas. P. Truslow, and dated Coushatta, La., Oct. 6: "Worked the Carrie A. Thorn over Boyce's Bar, last night, and the W. J. Behan over this morning. Made new channel by pulling trees up and down over the bar."

THE first steamboat ever constructed at Cincinnati was built for a Mr. Bliss, and the eldest son of Gen. W. H. Harrison, in 1816. It was named Gen. Pike, in honor of Gen. Zebulon Montgomery Pike, father-in-law of young Harrison. It was 100 feet long by 25 wide, and was the first boat ever built in Cincinnati, and the sixth on Western waters. The boat was first run in 1819.

A St. Louis special to the Cincinnati *Commercial* under date of 9th, says: Business opened active for Monday, and at least two boats and a fleet of barges will get away for New Orleans between now and Saturday night. River falling, with 13 feet water by the gauge, and 6 feet scant at Horsetail. The Iron Mountain leaves for Cairo to-morrow, with two barges of ore and one of pig metal. She returns after another tow. Capt. J. H. Dunlap leave for Cairo by rail, to meet the Rover. Clear and pleasant. Rates unchanged. Several outside light draft boats will come on berth and load as soon as they are advanced.

SMITH & SHEPLER,

CELEBRATED

Feed Water Boiler Washer.

PATENTED FEBRUARY 29, 1876.

This Improved Heater and Washer has been approved by the National Board of Supervising Inspectors, in session February, 1876, and also by practical Engineers on the steamboats Whale, Rover, Seven Sons, Maggie Smith, Ironsides, and others.

J. B. SHERRIFF & SON,
Manufacturers,
68 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIVER PACKETS.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis and Upper Mississippi.

SATURDAY, OCT. 14—4 P. M.

THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL PASSENGER STEAMER

JOHN L. RHOADS.

J. M. VANDERGRIFT . . . . . Captain
JOHN C. FISHER . . . . . Clerk

Will leave as announced.

Giving through receipts for passengers and freights to all points on the Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

Capt. SAM. SHUMAN,
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
13 Wood street,
GEO. H. GHRIEST,
113 Water streets, Agents.

For Cincinnati.

MONDAY, October 16—4 P. M.

THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT PASSENGER STEAMER

FANCHON.

T. C. SWEENEY . . . . . Commander

Will leave as announced above.

Will receipt through to all points West and South.

N. J. NEEMES,
CAPT. SAM. SHUMAN, Agts.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

EVERY WEDNESDAY—AT 4 P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID PASSENGER STEAMER

EMMA GRAHAM.

J. N. WILLIAMSON . . . . . Master.
JOHN THORNBERG . . . . . Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, 13 Wood St.,
GEO. H. GHRIEST, and
S. R. & J. W. PATTERSON, Agts.

Freight will be received at Patterson's Wharf Boat on Tuesdays.

For Parkersburg, Gallipolis and Ironton.

EVERY MONDAY—4 P. M.

THE NEW AND LIGHT DRAUGHT

SALT VALLEY.

SAM. DeWOLF . . . . . Master
KIRKER AND BUCHANAN . . . . . Clerks

Passengers by the "Salt Valley" with through Tickets, will be transferred to the R. R. Packets and arrive at Cincinnati Thursday morning.

Freights and passenger rates as low as the lowest.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

G. H. GHRIEST, 113 Water street,
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, 13 Wood street,
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON, Wharfboat, Agents.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

EVERY FRIDAY—3 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

GRANITE STATE.

W. H. KERR . . . . . Commander.
R. H. KERR . . . . . Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board.

Freights will be received on Thursday on Patterson's Wharfboat.

J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
13 Wood street, or
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.
G. H. GHRIEST,
113 Water street, Agents.

For Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

EVERY TUESDAY, AT 4 P. M.,

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER.

EXCHANGE.

JAS. M. KIRKER . . . . . Master.
W. A. & L. L. MADDY . . . . . Clerks.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to

CAPT. SAML. SHUMAN, or
N. J. C. NEEMES, Agent.

ARCHITECTS.

BOYD & GAMBLE

ARCHITECTS

GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,

Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.

T. D. EVANS,

ARCHITECT,

Has returned from Europe.

OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

BARR & MOSER,

ARCHITECTS

HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ, Architect,

64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,

has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

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CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

SIGNATURE IS ON EVERY BOTTLE.

Lea & Perrins

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

NEW YORK

BALTIMORE FRESH OYSTERS.—Maltby's and Mallory's Fresh Oysters in cans and half cans received daily and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of

JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA

INSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED 1819.

Charter Perpetual. Capital, $3,000,000. Losses Paid in 55 years, $44,500,000.

JANUARY 1, 1876.

ASSETS.

(At Market Value.)

Cash on hand and in bank	$588,559 74
Cash in hands of agents and in transit	436,501 63
Real Estate	365,000 00
Mortgage bonds	1,418,060 00
Bank and Trust Company stocks	1,330,150 00
Railroad Stocks	579,686 00
Loans on bond and mortgage	81,500 00
Loans on collaterals	13,727 00
United States, State and city stock and other securities	1,969,465 61
Total	$6,793,649 98

LIABILITIES.

Claims not due and unadjusted	$246,385 50

S. S. CARRIER, AGENT,

59 Fourth Avenue.

SOLID INDEMNITY

Fire, Life and Accident Ins. Agency.

COMPANIES REPRESENTED.

Germania Fire Insurance Company of New York	$1,700,000
Atlas Fire Insurance Company of Hartford	511,000
Glens Falls Fire Insurance Company of New York	750,000
Security Fire Insurance Company of Connecticut	850,000
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia	6,000,000
Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of New York, total assets (over liabilities)	525,000

Cash Assets Over $8,000,000.

OFFICE, 61 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

JOHN D. BIGGERT, Manager

WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH. Incorporated March 1849. CAPITAL $225,000. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE. Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid. Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

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This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.

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Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1844.

Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $2,000,000.

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Company's Building,
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Franklin Fire Ins. Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses Paid since 1829, over $10,000,000
Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1876, $3,308,824 86

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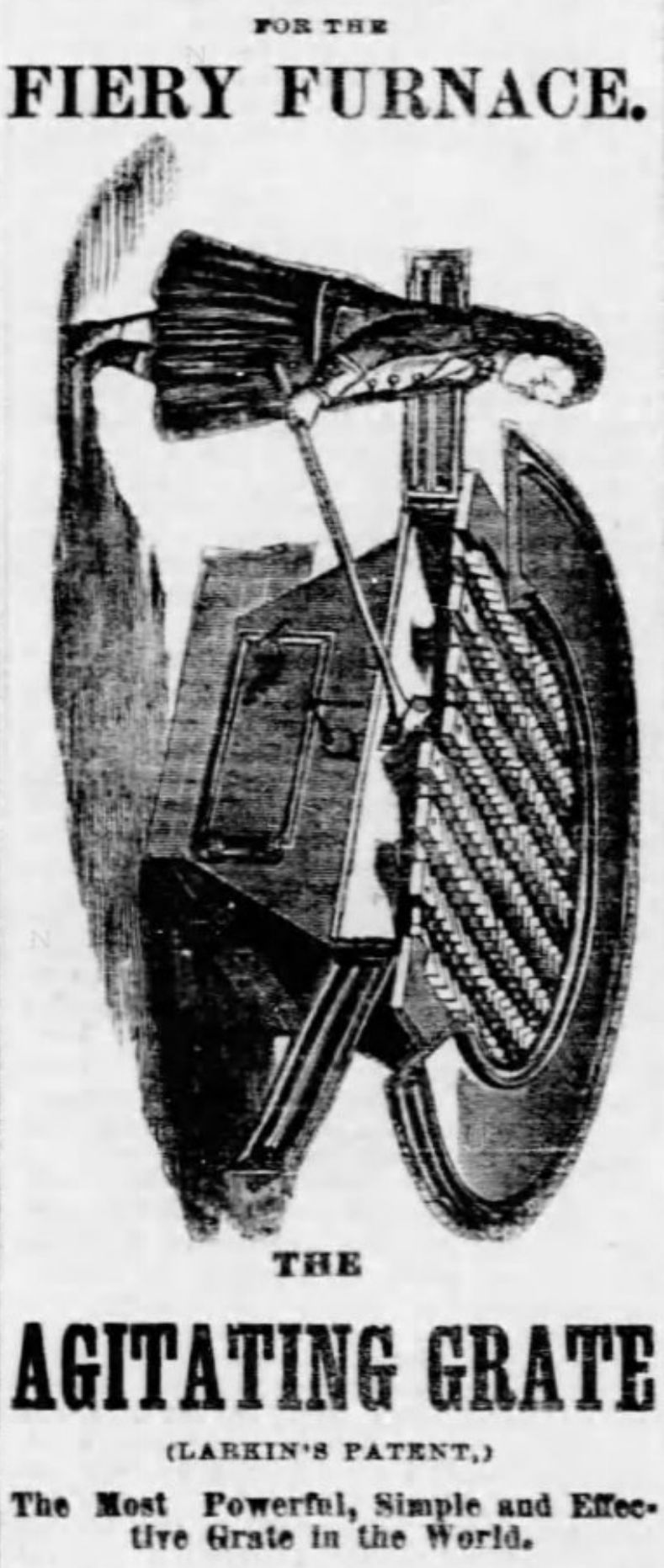
J. G. COFFIN & CO.,
THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

STOVES, RANGES, GRATES

New Improvements

FOR THE

FIERY FURNACE.



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The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.

The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.

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Who are also the Manufacturers of the

IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN

Boston Cooking Range,

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.

206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

S. C. GRIER & CO.

DEALERS IN

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS

COAL.

Railroad Yard, corner Grant avenue and Ft. W. R. R. Crossing, and River Yard, corner Rebecca and Ridge streets, Allegheny City, Pa.

Prompt attention given to filling orders.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Miners, Shippers and Dealers in

FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH

COAL.

OFFICE and Yard, 567 LIBERTY STREET.

Particular attention given to filling orders for above Coal.

BRIDGE WORK.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMP'Y

BUILDERS OF

Iron and Wooden Bridges,

Wrought Iron Turn Tables, Roofs, &c.

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AMERICAN BANK,

Iron Bank Block,

corner Sixth avenue and Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

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Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents.

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No. 47 FIFTH AVENUE,

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CAPITAL $100,000

Incorporated by Legislature.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

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CAPITAL, $200,000.

DISCOUNT EVERY DAY.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Six per cent. interest allowed on time Deposits.

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OF PITTSBURGH.

No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

J. W. COOK, President.
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W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

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BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street,

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Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

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Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Tubular, Double-flued Tubular, Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers,
Oil Stills and Oil Tanks,
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans,
Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers,
Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges
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Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

DR. DAVIESON,

Late of Philadelphia, may be consulted as usual, at his office and residence,

No. 2 Eighth St., Pittsburgh,

In all cases of Private or Nervous Diseases and General Debility, whether arising from the indiscretion of youth or excess.

Having made diseases of men a specialty for the past twenty years, sufferers may consult him with certainty of successful treatment.

Every case strictly confidential.

No. 2 Eighth street, Pittsburgh.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. till 3 P. M., 5 P. M. till 8 P. M. daily. Sundays 9 till 2.

DR. WHITTIER,

Founder and Proprietor of the

Keystone Dispensary

302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases.

Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Cures guaranteed.

Dr. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere, by mail or express.

Office-hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,

144 pages, fine illustrations. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders, sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequences. Price 50 cents at office, or by mail sent securely sealed. Address,

KEYSTONE DISPENSARY,
No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Victims of youthful imprudence, who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address

DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.

For Circulars and Book, 10c., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays excepted.

PRESCRIPTION. FREE—FOR THE speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. JAQUES & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PLOW WORKS.

Keystone Nut and Bolt Works.

F. M. HASLETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLOW, CARRIAGE

And Machine Bolts, &c.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Corner Main and Cherry Sts., Allegheny.

CIDER—25 BBLS. CHOICE REFINED CIDER just received and for sale by

J. B. CANFIELD
116 Water street

IRON AND STEEL.

McKEESPORT IRON WORKS.

W. D. WOOD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT PLANISHED

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Office—111 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh.

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Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.

PROPRIETORS OF

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,

Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833, and

PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,

Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1855, manufacturers of the well-known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.

Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WAYNE IRON

AND

STEEL WORKS.

BROWN & CO.,

Manufacture of the

WAYNE AND "U. S." BRANDS OF

IRON AND STEEL.

Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 18 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality; Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements, Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern. Near Union Depot. Office and Works,

COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND TENTH ST.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Our "U. S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

Pennsylvania Iron Works.

EVERSON, MACRUM & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of

SHEET AND BAR IRON,

Flat, Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron, Fine and Common Sheet Iron.

Office at Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.

A. TOMLINSON & CO.

Manufacturers of COAL PIT CAR WHEELS, BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE and MACHINERY CASTINGS of every description. RAILROAD STREET, between 29th and 30th streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

JOHN W. HAY. CHAS. SHINKLE.
W. J. MILLER, JR.

MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY

And Machine Works.

HAY, SHINKLE & MILLER,

Successors to W. J. ANDERSON,

Machinists and Iron Founders.

Grist and Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
Turbine Water Wheels.
Agents for Defeur & Co. Bolting Cloths, and John A. Wafner's Coil Springs for Mill Spindles.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

No. 39 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Industrial Machine Works.

Hugh M. Bole, Proprietor,

Manufacturer of Stationary Steam Engines used in Saw, Grist and Planing Mills; Engines for Coal Mines and Inclined Planes, either single or double. We also make a specialty of manufacturing Machinery for Crushing and Washing Coal, Coke Oven-Pushing Machine, Elevators, Screens, &c. All work warranted first-class.

Shop—Corner of Point Alley and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Robinson, Rea & Co.,

FOUNDERS and

MACHINISTS,

12 SMITHFIELD ST.,

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chilled AND Sand Rolls

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

Haskins Patent Double Spiral Pinions.

AND

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Office and Warehouse

No. 33 Wood Street, Cor. Second Avenue.

STEEL WORKS.

LABELLE STEEL WORKS.

Smith, Sutton & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

REITER, SUTTON & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

STEEL

ALSO,

Springs, Axles, Rake Teeth, &c.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Ridge, Lighthill and Belmont Streets, and Ohio River,

ALLEGHENY.

Postoffice address, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

Manufacturers of

Best Refined Cast Steel,

Of every description; also

Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.

CORNER ROSS STREET and FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of every description of

Cast and German Steel,

Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate, Elliptic and Platform Springs, Axles, Steel Tire, &c., &c.

WAREHOUSE—83 Water street and 100 First Ave.

Black Diamond Steel Works.

PARK, BRO. & CO.

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.

Miller, Metcalf & Parkin,

OFFICE, NO. 389 LIBERTY STREET

PITTSBURGH PA.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—On and after SUNDAY, April 16th, 1876, Trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily, except Monday, at 2:36 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:30 a. m., Philadelphia 3:20 p. m., New York 6:45 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN daily, except Sunday, 7:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.

DAY EXPRESS daily, at 8:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:55 p. m., Philadelphia 7:20 p. m., New York 10:10 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 9:07 p. m.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily at 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily, except Sunday, 4:31 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:40 a. m., Philadelphia 7:00 a. m., New York 10:10 a. m.

FAST LINE daily at 7:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 a. m., Philadelphia 7:35 a. m., New York 10:35 a. m., Baltimore 7:35 a. m., Washington 9:02 a. m.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION 3:41 p. m.

WALL'S ACCOMMODATION 6:41, 10:21, 11:46 a. m., 2:41, 5:46, 6:11, 11:31 p. m. Sunday 12:56 p. m.

BRINTON ACCOMMODATION 6:06 a. m., 5:01 and 9:26 p. m. Sunday 9:26 p. m.

WILKINSBURG ACCOMMODATION 9:21 a. m., 1:41, 3:11, 5:21, 7:11 and 8:11 p. m.

TORRENS ACCOMMODATION 10:11 p. m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday	1:01 a. m.
Fast Line daily, except Monday	1:36 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday	7:36 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily	8:11 a. m.
Pacific Express daily	1:41 p. m.
Limited Mail daily	5:41 p. m.
Way Passenger daily	8:51 p. m.
Jonstown accommodation	10:36 a. m.

Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a. m., 1:21, 3:41, 5:51 and 7:56 p. m. Sunday 10:01 a. m.

Brinton Accommodation 7:41 and 8:16 a. m., 7:06 and 11:11 p. m. Sunday 7:06 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation 11:46 a. m., 3:06, 4:41, 7:31, 9:21 and 10:01 p. m.

Torrens Accommodation 7:11 a. m.

SOUTH-WEST PENN. RAILWAY.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8:31 a. m.

Connellsville Express daily, except Sunday 4:35 p. m.

Trains arrive from Connellsville at 9:41 a. m. and 6:46 p. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, (city time).

MAIL TRAIN, connecting for Butler . . . 6:46 a. m.
EXPRESS, connecting for Butler . . . 2:26 p. m.
FREEPORT ACCOM. 9:16 a. m. and 4:56 p. m.
SPRINGDALE ACC. 11:26 a. m., 6:16, 9:41 and 11:31 p. m. On Sunday at 12:51 and 9:21 p. m.
MARKET TRAIN FOR BUTLER . . . 3:51 p. m.

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):

Express, connecting from Butler . . . 9:56 a. m.
Mail Train, connecting from Butler . . . 5:26 p. m.
Freeport Accom . . . 8:11 a. m. and 6:26 p. m.
Springdale Accom. 6:56 a. m., 3:46, 7:16 and 11:11 p. m. On Sunday at 9:51 a. m. and 7:01 p. m.
Market Train from Butler . . . 9:11 a. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after April 16, 1876, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh City Time, as follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Fast Line	1:57am	Atlantic Ex	2:32am
Erie & Asht. Ex	7:12am	Wheeling Ex	10:47am
Cl. & Wh'g Mail	8:32am	Chicago Ex	12:27pm
Chicago Ex	9:12am	Erie & Asht. Ex	2:42pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex	1:59pm	Chicago Mail	3:42pm
Pacific Ex	2:12pm	Cleveland Ex	3:52pm
Wheeling Ex	4:17pm	Ch. & St. L. Ex.	7:17pm
Erie & War Ex	4:37pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	7:27pm
Thro. Ml., limit	6:02pm	Erie Ex	11:27pm
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:32am	Leetsdale Ac.	6:43am
Leetsdale Ac.	10:37am	Leetsdale Ac.	7:37am
Leetsdale Ac.	12:07pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	8:12am
Sharpsville Ac.	1:12pm	Enon Accom.	8:47am
Enon Accom.	3:42pm	Sharpe. & War ac	10:12am
Leetsdale Ac.	5:12pm	Leetsdale Ac.	12:52pm
Beaver Falls Ac	6:22pm	Beaver Falls Ac	2:12pm
Leetsdale Ac.	9:27pm	Leetsdale Ac.	4:27pm
Leetsdale Ac.	11:27pm	Leetsdale Ac.	7:37pm
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:42pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:52am

Fast Through Mail, leaves daily. Pacific Express leaves daily, Chicago Express arrives daily, Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MEYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, (Panhandle Route.)

On and after SUNDAY, June 25, 1876, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.

Fast Line	2:07am
Pacific Express	8:42am
Dennison Accommodation	7:17am
Washington Accommodation	9:17am
McDonald's Accommodation	11:02am
Columbus Accommodation	1:12pm
Washington Accommodation	5:07pm
Limited Mail	6:02pm
McDonald's Accommodation	6:12pm
Mansfield Accommodation	11:02pm
Sunday Church Train	12:47pm
" "	9:42pm

ARRIVE.

McDonald's Accommodation	6:47am
Cincinnati Express	8:02am
Washington Accommodation	8:22am
Dennison Accommodation	9:42am
McDonald's Accommodation	2:02pm
Washington Accommodation	3:57pm
Columbus Mail	5:32pm
Fast Line	7:27pm
Southern Express	2:12am
Mansfield Accommodation	7:12pm
Sunday Church Train	10:02am

Pacific Express and Limited Mail leave daily. Cincinnati Express Fast Line and Mansfield Accommodation arrive daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Sundays excepted.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Sleeping Cars without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager,
W. L. O'BRIEN, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., Gen. Supt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

On and after SUNDAY, SEPT. 17th, 1876, trains on this road will depart from and arrive at Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as below:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Connellsville Ac	7:15am	McKeesport Ac.	6:45am
Through Mail	9:40am	Through Express	6:23am
McKeesport Ac	8:45am	McKeesport Ac.	7:40am
McKeesport Ac.	11:20am	W. Newton Ac	8:27am
McKeesport Ac.	3:15pm	Uniontown Ex	9:35am
Uniontown Ex.	3:45pm	McKeesport Ac	12:40pm
McKeesport Ac.	4:15pm	McKeesport Ac.	2:00pm
McKeesport Ac.	6:20pm	Uniontown Ex	5:28pm
W. Newton Ac.	5:10pm	McKeesport Ac.	6:00pm
Through Ex	8:00pm	McKeesport Ac.	7:20pm
McKeesport Owl Train	11:15pm	Through Mail	8:18pm
McKeesport Ch. Train	12:45pm	McKeesport Ch. Train	10:50am
McKeesport Ch. Train	9:30pm	McKeesport Ch. Train	7:00pm

Mail and Express trains arrive and depart daily. Accommodation trains and Uniontown express daily except Sunday. Church trains Sundays only.

75 miles the shortest and the only direct route between the East and West via Washington City. Pullman Palace Sleeping Coaches on Night Express. Parlor Cars and magnificent day coaches on through Mail Trains to Washington City and Baltimore without change. Philadelphia, New York, and all points East and Southeast.

Ticket Offices, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.

E. K. HYNDMAN, Superintendent.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Ticket Agent.
R. EVANS, Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 14, 1876, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at the New Depot, corner Fourth avenue and Try street, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Monon. Mail	8:30am	Pittsburgh Ac.	8:10am
Monon. ac	11:15am	Pittsburgh Ex	9:49am
Monongahela ex	3:57pm	Pittsburgh Ac.	2:40pm
Monongahela Ac	5:52pm	Pittsburgh Mail	5:47pm

Homestead accommodation leaves Ormsby at 5 52 a. m., returning, leaves Homestead at 6.20 a. m., running to Birmingham.

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8:00 a. m., stopping at all points for passengers, and reaching Pittsburgh at 10:08 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:40 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 2:50 p. m.

All trains from Pittsburgh run through to Monongahela City.

Through connections to and from Brownsville and all intermediate points on the Monongahela river, daily, (except Sunday,) as follows: Leave Brownsville at 5:00 a. m., and 12 m., connecting to reach Pittsburgh at 9:49 a. m. and 2:40 and 5:47 p. m. Returning, trains leaving Pittsburgh at 8:30 and 11:15 a. m., and 3:57 and 5:52 p. m., connect with Packets, reaching Brownsville at 4:00, 9:15 and 11:00 p. m.

Leave orders for Baggage at General Office Fourth avenue.

WM. J. ROSE, Gen. Frt. and Pass. Agt.
JOHN M. EYERS, Ch. Eng. and Supt.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD—On and after SUNDAY, JULY 2d, 1876, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh Time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Arnolds Park Accom	6:50am	Night Express	6:25am
Buffalo Ex	8:30am	Arnolds Park ac	6:40am
S. Works Ac	10:15am	S. Works Ac	8:10am
Freeport Ac	12:20pm	Arnolds Park ac	9:55am
Titusville Ex	2:05pm	Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac	11:15am
Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac	3:20pm	S. Works Ac	1:45pm
Arnolds Park Ac	5:00pm	Titusville Ex	2:35pm
S. Works Ac	6:15pm	Freeport Ac	6:00pm
Night Ex	8:25pm	Buffalo Ex	7:30pm
Arnolds Park ac	11:10pm	Arnolds Park ac	9:55pm

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Train leave Soda Works at 8:40 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:15 p. m. Stopping at all stations.

Sunday Special—Leaves Pittsburgh at 7:40 a. m., arriving at Emlenton 11:45 a. m., returning leaves Emlenton 3:15 p. m., arriving at Pittsburgh 7:25 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Mayville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Low Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. & E. R. R. eastward to Williamsport, westward to Emporium, Olean and points on B. N. Y. & P. R. R.

Buffalo Express north and south, connect at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.

Buffalo Express, north and south, make close connections at Brocton to and from Buffalo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for baggage to be checked from hotels or residences to destination.

Ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. MORTON HALL, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.
DAVID McCARGO, Gen. Superintendent.

FIRE BRICK, SEWER PIPE

A. HARTUPEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE BRICK,

Of any desired size and shape. Also

Every Variety of Tiles,

For Gas Works, Refineries, Stoves, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Beds and Furnaces. Finely Ground Fire Clay always on hand.

OFFICE,

CORNER FIRST AVE. AND SHORT ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DAILY GAZETTE.

BLAINE IN PITTSBURGH.

Eloquence and Oratory at Old City Hall.

A Logical and Effective Speech by the Maine Statesman—Reasons Why Republicanism Should be Upheld.

AN UNPRECEDENTED OUTPOURING OF VOTERS.

Tilden and His Income Tax—His Indebtedness to the Government—The Late Confederate House and Rebel War Claims—Discussion on the Finances.

MR. BLAINE'S VISITORS AT THE MONONGAHELA HOUSE.

The assemblage that the Hon. James G. Blaine addressed last night at old City Hall was a duplicate, but on a larger scale, of the one which his close friend, the magnificently eloquent and electric Illinoisan, Hon. Robert G. Ingersoll, spoke to on the night of the 15th of September, nearly a month ago. It was a grand ovation that Mr. Ingersoll received, and he merited it, but it was reserved for Mr. Blaine to evoke such an expression of popular homage as no public favorite ever before elicited in this city. No man in America occupies as high a place in the esteem and affections of Western Pennsylvanians as Mr. Blaine does, and the unprecedented out-pouring last night in his honor was such a tribute as only conquerers can win. Following on the heels of the splendid victories in Ohio and Indiana there was imparted to Mr. Blaine's speech a zest and to the meeting an eclat that both might not have possessed had the results of the elections been different. At a quarter-past seven o'clock the immense hall was crowded to such an extent as to justify the belief that no more could gain entrance, but a resistless and unbroken stream of men came pouring in at the main doors, and as room for them had to be made the crowd would surge up towards the speaker's stand, each individual being required to occupy less space, and the vacancy thereby created would be at once filled. The discomfort of standing in such a squeeze eventually became unbearable to a great many, and much as they would have liked to hear the gifted orator, they were obliged to seek the open air. But it did not make the slightest difference in the size of the audience, which, on the contrary, constantly increased in number. The stairway was filled by two streams of men, one, the larger, going up, and the other down. On the outside there stood hundreds of eager men ready to take the places of those who left the hall, so that when Mr. Blaine was half through his speech his auditors were more numerous than when he commenced. Looking from the reporter's stand the eye fell upon a regular and even mass of human heads and physiognomies that extended from side to side and from end to end of the hall. Nearly all the craniums, except on the outer edge of the crowd, were uncovered, and they had to remain so because a man couldn't get his hands up to put his hat on. The platform at the north end of the hall was occupied exclusively by ladies, their escorts not even being permitted thereon. The time intervening before the arrival of Mr. Blaine was consumed in reading telegrams concerning the Ohio and Indiana elections, and as they truthfully indicated Republican successes their contents were of course gratifying. As eight o'clock drew near the audience began to grow boisterously impatient, and numerous calls were made for Major Brown and Hon. Thos. M. Marshall. During the furore Judge Sterrett, who resembles Mr. Blaine considerably in personal appearance, stepped upon the platform and was mistaken by many for the Maine statesman. As a result of the mistake the reception the Judge got was in point of warmth and enthusiasm certainly beyond what he anticipated. However, he was soon followed by Mr. Blaine and then hundreds of hats went up and thousands of throats cracked with the shouts that bade him welcome. The surrounding towns sent in large numbers of men to hear him. This was particularly the case with Washington county, Mr. Blaine's old home, from whence came many gentlemen who wanted not only to hear but to shake hands with him and renew old friendships.

THE MEETING.

The audience was manifesting its impatience very freely when Mr. John S. Lambie stepped forward to the front of the platform and proposed that an organization be effected by the election of the following officers. A roar of affirmation signified the general assent.

PRESIDENT.

Hon. THOMAS M. MARSHALL.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Gen. J. K. Moorhead,
Gen. A. L. Russell,
John F. Jennings,
Dr. James King,
Josiah Cohen,
W. J. Friday,
Charles Clark,
C. G. Hussey,
John Barton,
C. B. Herron,
John Megraw,
E. M. O'Neill,
Wm. Anderson,
R. P. Nevin,
H. J. Murdoch,
August Ammon,
Denny O'Neill,
O. A. Tinsman,
Col. Henry B. Hays,
John Risher,
Peter Keil, Jr.,
G. S. Woodson,
George McKee,
Wm. McQueen,
George W. DeCamp,
Col. E. J. Allen,
R. H. Davis,
W. H. Scroggins,
R. P. Cunningham,
Col. Wm. Espy,
James Hulty,
John R. Neeld,
J. H. McCabe,
Charles Arbuthnot,
John H. Hampton,
Joseph Dilworth,
S. J. Wainwright,
James Littell,
B. C. Christy,
John McD. Crossan,
Hon. Moses Hampton,
John Chalfant,
John A. Myler,
Nelson P. Reed,
John C. Harper,
John N. Neeb,
Jos. G. Siebeneck,
Louis Fritz,
Dr. John E. Shaffer,
James O'Neill,
A. B. Campbell,
Joseph Walton,
Samuel Sarver,
Dr. James A. Reed,
Lee S. Smith,
L. Googins,
H. C. Shallenberger,
John S. Williams,
Capt. R. D. Humes,
Wm. West,
R. B. Carnahan,
T. H. Allen,
John Herron,
Wm. H. Guy,
J. H. Walters,
John Caughey,
Dr. W. J. Gilmore.

SECRETARIES.

Reporters of the Press.

The people quieted down and became calm when Hon. Thomas M. Marshall appeared, and the very brief speech that he made was generously applauded and well received. Had he spoken longer it would have gratified a larger number of those present. He said: "I have been here before, and know some of you. I am here to-night under a kind of compulsion, but not to abate one jot or tittle of my faith in or of my allegiance to the Republican party. (Applause.) I was born and reared a Republican, and in my old age I shall not forsake the love of my youth. (A voice, "Go in Thomas," whereat there was uproarious laughter and prolonged applause.) I came here to-night to introduce to you a noble son of Pennsylvania. (Applause.) A man who is known and loved from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A man who has a name and a fame that is cherished all over the country, in every hamlet and village. He will talk to you eloquently, and he will tell you the truth. He is a Pennsylvania boy, and a big boy at that. (Cheers.)

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

When the portly form, the massive head, and the iron gray hair and whiskers of Mr. Blaine appeared at the railing, it required no words of introduction to inform the audience who he was. He was immediately recognized, and the enthusiastic welcome that was extended him fairly shook the building to its foundation. The room was filled with the roar of thousands of voices, and the hats that were shook aloft almost obscured the people from view. When the enthusiasm had subsided Mr. Blaine commenced to speak, and his earnest words and clear and forcible arguments were listened to with undivided attention. He spoke in substance as follows: "I am opposed to the election of Samuel J. Tilden (Cheers.) I am opposed to Mr. Tilden because at a great crisis in the condition of the country he proved unfaithful. Because, when the country lay bleeding at every pore, and needed the assistance of every patriot, he passed by on the other side. I am opposed to Mr. Tilden because he associates with the worst gang that ever infested the politics of any country. (Cheers.) I mean the Tammany ring of New York city. I am opposed to Mr. Tilden because he is more than any Northern man and as much as any Southern man in favor of the doctrine of States Rights which, unless stamped completely out of existence, will reappear as the most dangerous and destructive element in the country. I am opposed to Mr. Tilden because he broke faith with the country in opposing resumption in 1879, and because at the instance of Southern Democrats he recanted and in his letter of acceptance professed a new article of faith.

THE INCOME TAX.

I am opposed to Mr. Tilden because he don't pay his income tax. (Applause.) I never felt at liberty to refer to this matter until about a week ago in Ohio. I dislike to engage in personal attacks, and have made it a rule never to do so, but in this case the evidence is so clear and the question it bears upon is one of such grave importance that it cannot be passed by unnoticed. While in Ohio I received a letter from a high official in the Treasury Department stating that Mr. Tilden owes the Government from $150,000 to $200,000 on account of unpaid income tax. By a decision of a United States Judge in Rhode Island that unpaid tax can be recovered by a suit at law. I make this statement upon an authority competent to pronounce upon it—the authority of the officers of the Government. I commend to Mr. Tilden and to all who are disposed to uphold his action in this respect a careful perusal of the fifth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. It contains a terrible lesson about withholding part of the price. (Applause.) I am opposed to Mr. Tilden because he belongs to the Democratic party. (Cheers.) And I am opposed to the Democratic party because it has outlived its usefulness. That is all I have to say just now about Mr. Tilden.

THE TEST OATH.

Fourteen years ago I entered the House of Representatives from Maine. It was during the first session of which I was a member that the proscription or test oath was passed—the oath that was generally known as the iron clad oath. I remember very well of being in the Senate one day, when a pleasant faced gentleman—a man I have always admired personally, and always hope to—Thomas J. Hendricks, of Indiana, was arguing against the need of any test oath. Why a test oath, he asked, since when the rebellion is subdued and the war is over every man engaged in it will shortly after be seeking safety in flight? Slidell, Mason, Davis, Lee, Beauregard, all the leaders will find it to their interest to get out of the country as rapidly as possible, and we will not be troubled with them; hence, where is the necessity for the passage of this test oath; I thought then that Hendricks was right; I believed that he had made a good argument; but nevertheless I voted for the test oath bill. I did it as an extreme precautionary measure. Why, I would have thought myself a dreamer, if at that time I had thought I would live to see the day when seventy of those rebel leaders would be members of the Congress of the United States, coming in on a modified oath. Instead of taking that iron clad test oath, they have been let in on a civil promise to do better hereafter! Much more would I have been astonished could I have known that they would rule the House more thoroughly than even they did during Pierce's administration—for they have done it. I repeat it; since they have been in they have ruled the House most completely; the Northern Democrats have lost their manhood, and given into the hands of the ex-rebels the power they should have wielded.

THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES.

The power of legislation is exercised in the committees—the very essence of legislation is in the committees—and yet of the thirty-one standing committees in the House—— (At this point the speaker was interrupted by a noisy brass band outside the building. He stopped abruptly, and looked enquiringly to the managers on the platform. One of them, however, remarked that it was a Democratic band, of course, and as soon as its sound had somewhat subsided Mr. Blaine continued):

Of these thirty-one committees, the chairmanships of all those before which all the great law interests come—the army, the navy, finance, interior, commerce, &c.—were given to these ex-Confederates. These seventy rebels have behind them a population of thirteen millions; the one hundred and ten Northern Democrats represent forty millions. If you gave the Southern Democrats one-third of the committees you would not only be giving them a fair show, but treating them with extraordinary liberality and generosity. A more than equitable division of the committees would have been to give the Southern men ten and the Northern Democrats twenty-one; but instead of that they gave the Southern men twenty-one and the northern only ten. And the Northern men were content with that division; they were thoroughly glad of it. Why, little Sammy Cox remarked: "Thank God that the southern men have the committees. I am glad of it, and proud of it."

Like Uriah Heap, when he—(The speaker was again interrupted at this point, and the last of the sentence was lost by considerable confusion in the hall. He stopped, and the chairman coming forward requested the crowd to keep quiet. Some one yelled out: "There is a rebel in the crowd!" and cries were raised of "Put him out! put him out!" The interruption was of comparatively short duration, and quiet being again restored the speech was resumed.) The men of the North were content to give into the keeping of the Southern men two-thirds of the House. After appointing the committees they proceeded to legislate. But right in the start they found a stumbling block in the rules governing legislation. One of them said that in appropriation bills no independent legislative clause shall be attached. For instance, such a clause may be attached to the appropriation for the postoffice and mail service, and a member had either to vote for it or else defeat the appropriation bill and deprive the country of its mails. There is no voting on personal responsibility, the bill must be carried or defeated—and the whole House is put in what we call the Devil's crossroads—either vote for the objectionable feature, or defeat the postoffice appropriation.

A DEMOCRATIC TRICK.

In the Democratic House so soon as the committees were appointed, they changed the rules so that no foreign clause was to be attached to an appropriation bill unless it was in the interests of retrenchment. The Republicans voted against it; against upsetting the precedents of ninety years of government; but the Democrats carried their point, and made that change the law. The first chance they had to exercise the advantage they expected to derive from the change was when the sundry civil appropriation bill came up. In this bill is contained all the appropriations that are intended for kindly and benevolent purposes. All sailors on gulf, sea, lake or river are interested in it; the appropriations for them in sickness are contained in it; all the appropriations for marine hospitals are contained in that appropriation; all soldiers, everywhere in the country, are interested in it; for all appropriations for their care when wounded are contained therein; and the money for their asylums is there appropriated. Every sailor is interested in that bill, for all the appropriations for maintaining lighthouses are made in it—the appropriations for keeping the lamps burning that warn the mariner of treacherous shoals and dangerous reefs. These things the sundry appropriation bill contains, and nothing more. And when this bill was under consideration in the House, up jumps a Democrat, and moves to put in it a clause repealing the supervisors' law of '67. Do you know what that law is? Is there any one here who can tell what that law is? (A voice—"No.") Then I will tell you what it is.

A TILDEN REMINISCENCE.

In the election of '68 great election frauds were perpetrated in the city of New York. John C. Hoffman was running for Governor of the State, and it was deemed necessary by the Democracy to elect him. And he was elected, but by the most gross and glaring frauds; and the responsibility of these frauds Horace Greeley charged upon Samuel J. Tilden, or at least that he was the man who carried them through. The basis of that fraud was Tilden's circular letter to Democrats in every county of the State, of which this is a copy—(The speaker here read Tilden's circular letter, requesting the recipients to ascertain from three or four reliable Democrats in their towns, at the earliest moment, and telegraph to Wm. Tweed, at New York City, a half hour before the time for closing the polls, their estimates of the result. The injunction being added that important results were to be obtained by sending this information in the time designated.) Now, the speaker continued, there is not a boy in this crowd who cannot understand the meaning of that letter. The meaning it intended to convey was as plain as if expressed to them in these words: "The rural counties of New York State are largely Republican, and we fear that this year they will give even larger Republican majorities than usual. But Tweed has a machine here in New York city that will grind out enough votes to overbalance any majorities that may be obtained by the Republicans in the State." Well, they went to work with their machines in the city and ground out 40,000 majority for Hoffman. The fraud was so glaring, so terrible, that Greeley took it up, and made war upon those who had perpetrated it. His investigations resulted in his being able to say that Samuel J. Tilden was the man responsible for them, and his strictures were such that they bore upon them this to Samuel J. Tilden: "Thou art the man!" Why, one ward of New York ground out 22,500 Democratic majority, and that was nearly as great a number as all the men, women and children residing in it.

To forever prevent the recurrence of such frauds, Horace Greeley devised and had passed the supervisors' law. This provides that where enough voters make affidavit that they fear that a false count will be made in any election, the United States will appoint supervisors to see that the election is fairly conducted. That is all there is in the supervisors' law, and you see that it is one to which no law-abiding and just citizen could object. I don't know how it is in this State, but I do know that in New England there has never yet been a Democrat found who said there would be a false count made. But in New York no election can be held without these supervisors. In '72 Horace Greeley was defeated in New York. I had nothing against him personally; I esteemed him as a man; but I did all I could to secure his defeat. But one thing I know, and that is, that he would have rather been counted out than counted in by a false count.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEADLOCK.

Well, the Democrats were naturally opposed to this law, and to secure its repeal tacked on to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill an amendment to that effect. A Republican member remarked to the man who offered it, "Why, that is in violation of your own rule;" but the Democrat who made it claimed otherwise, and said that the chairman of his committee—I will not name the man more distinctly, for I don't want to speak of him more than I can help; I despise him too thoroughly—had said that it was perfectly legitimate, as the amendment was in the interests of retrenchment. It had cost $40,000 to secure a fair vote in New York, and that was an expense that should be cut off. Of course it should have been done, for what is the use of spending that much money to secure a fair election when a fraudulent count can be obtained for half the money. [Cheers and laughter.] The Democrats said in effect, "You shall not have one dollar to spread a cot in a marine hospital, or for a sick or disabled seaman or steamboatman; you shall not have one dollar to bring home starving Americans from foreign States or the stranded sailor from a barbarous coast; you shall not have one pint of oil to light your beacons on lake or ocean, to warn the mariner of the dangers that surround him; you shall not have any of these beneficences of the General Government until you agree that you will give us the repeal of the Supervisors' law, in order that we may cheat enough in the State of New York to give the vote of that State to Samuel J. Tilden."

And for sixty-four days they held Congress in a dead-lock in consequence of that determination.

A voice—How did Hopkins vote?

Mr. Blaine—I don't know, but I suppose he must have voted for it, as I know no Democrat who didn't.

Well, that is precisely what these Democrats said. Well, the Lord be praised for it, the Government of the United States has got a Senate as well as a House, and the Senate of the United States has got a very comfortable chamber, and each Senator has got a very comfortable chair, and they just sat back in their chairs, and said, in effect, to the House of Representatives: 'Gentlemen, such infamous legislation as this can't go. We propose to sit here until we celebrate the second Centennial of American Independence, if necessary; we won't be worried into it;" and so they were foiled, and the Supervisors' Law is still on the statute books, thanks to a Republican Senate, and we are going to have a pretty fair count in New York this fall on the question of whether an honest man like Hayes, or a man like —— Tilden—I will leave a blank before his name—shall be elected.

THE ARMY BILL.

Under this new fangled rule, we reached the 'army appropriation' bill. Now, any of you gentlemen who have had the pleasure or the misfortune to read a Democratic newspaper, know that we are threatened with a great military despotism. It troubled Mr. Banning in his dreams frightfully, this standing army, that so menaces the liberties of this people, shadowing forth a military despotism. Why, we have got forty-five millions of people, and we have got eleven States in very serious disorder; we have got nine Territories unsettled as yet; we have got a vast frontier, and a great many turbulent tribes; we have three million square miles of territory, and for all this we have got a frightful army of twenty-five thousand men. Don't you feel afraid to think of it. (Laughter.) It always amuses me when I hear the Democrats talk about the danger of that standing army. You know that in the Democratic city of New York it takes three thousand Democratic policemen to keep your pocket and mine from being picked between the depot and the hotel, when we visit that city [laughter], and then they don't half succeed. One-eighth of the number of the army of the United States are policemen in New York.

Well, they came to legislate on the army bill. The army of the United States exists under the act of July 23, 1865, known as the peace establishment. When the war closed we had over a million of men on the rolls. They went back to the vocations of civil life, better citizens for having aided in saving a great country. Many of them are here to-day, I doubt not. Then the question came up, what army shall we have during time of peace? We found a great change in the population of the United States. Four millions of men that had been slaves were made freemen and then citizens. Two hundred thousand of these men had been soldiers in the army, and good soldiers, too. I heard General Ben. Harrison say the other day on the battle-field of Tippecanoe, where I had the honor of speaking with him, that the handsomest foot race he ever saw in his life was when a black brigade got after a lot of rebels in Hood's army down below Nashville. He said the negroes were very smart and very fleet of foot, but they could not overtake those rebels. (Laughter.)

THE COLORED SOLDIERS.

These colored men did their duty; they fought well; they gave the last sacrifice that can be given. Thousands of them went down to death, and when we came to reorganize the army of the United States, we would have been as mean as the Democrats of the South—and you cannot use any comparison stronger than that (laughter)—if we had refused to recognize the colored man of the army of the United States. Therefore, we ordained in that law of 1866 that certain regiments of infantry and certain regiments of cavalry should be composed of colored men, and in the very same act we put in another clause that no man who had been a traitor to his country and served in the Confederate army should ever bear a commission in the United States army. [Applause.] Would you believe it, that on the Army Bill they put a clause repealing the right to organize colored regiments, and they carried it? When they were pretty hard pressed in the debate, they put in the paltry plea that they were better friends to the colored man than we were; that they did not want to have the odious discrimination of having colored regiments; that they wanted the negro to have a right to enlist in any regiment he wanted to, just as if he didn't have that right already.

I happened myself to be on the committee that framed that bill in 1866. We had a great deal of consultation with the colored soldiers, and their unanimous wish was to have regiments of their own, because they said, "You put us in promiscuously; you make up a regiment composed part of white and part of colored men, and if that regiment does something honorable, we get no credit for it; and if it does something scandalous, they will probably want to throw the blame on us. Give us regiments of our own, so that we may claim the honor that is due us, and bear the responsibility of anything we may do that is wrong."

That was said fairly and manfully. It was the merest sham in the world to put in that other idea; it was a Confederate idea to drive the colored man out of the army of the United States.

Mr. John Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, put in a bill, which is now on the files of the House, and will be passed by a Democratic majority, repealing that other clause which forbids a Confederate soldier to be commissioned in the army of the United States, so that the spirit of this Congress is to drive the colored man out of the army of the United States and bring back the Confederate into it.

REBEL WAR CLAIMS.

I don't know as it is moral or legal to make a man swear, but if you wan't to do it, just mention to a Democrat a rebel war claim. They will tell you what a huge Republican lie it is. Talk about payment of Southern claims, they say, "Why the Constitution forbids the payment of the Southern claims, and these lying Republicans go around talking about the payment of the Southern claims, when the very Constitution itself forbids it." The Constitution of the United States, clause 3, Article 14 of the Amendment does forbid the payment of the rebel debt; that is, the debt of the rebel Government, and it also forbids payment for slaves emancipated under the Thirteenth Amendment, and for the sake of argument—although I believe they could easily get around both of these—for the sake of argument I am willing to admit here, as I do everywhere, that those two claims are barred; but you see, when you do that you have not touched the outer rind of the controversy; you have not pecked the shell of the dangerous egg at all. That does not touch the class of claims now pending. That does not touch the claims for horses, mules, forage, grain, bacon, houses, bridges, railroads, culverts, and all the destruction that goes with a great army. It never entered the mind of men to conceive the length, breadth, height and depth of the impudence that could ask the payment of such claims. They say to me, "But you have got in a bill of a similar nature yourself." Yes; but it is for a loyal man. When the Southern war claims bureau was established, it was a distinct understanding in the law that no one should receive compensation for property of his destroyed, unless he could prove that he was a loyal man.

Did you think the armies were sent South to

TAKE CARE OF REBEL PROPERTY?

As I understand it, the design was not to take care of their property, or their lives, either. It was to kill everybody that stood in the way of the march of that army, and to destroy whatever was needful for that army's consumption. A languid war is the most cruel of all wars. The most merciful war is the most terrible, because it is the soonest over. If we erred on either side, it was in not destroying a little more, and destroying it a little more rapidly. Now, these men are putting in claims in very large amounts for the classes of losses to which I have referred just now. But about the time they were coming in most thickly we were lucky enough to get hold of the records of the Confederacy, and of the Southern States. These a corps of clerks have been engaged in assorting, labelling, lettering, and arranging, so that when a Southern man presents a claim, the Government officers can turn to these records and ascertain beyond a doubt, and without trouble whether or not that man was loyal; for the name of every man who was engaged in the rebellion can be found in those records some place. It costs $6,000 a year to take care of, and assort those records, and the House refused to continue the appropriation. But General Grant called their attention to the neglect, to the necessity of continuing it, and they then reluctantly voted to continue it. The question is that loyal men shall be paid but disloyal men shall not.

According to a bill offered by a Southern Democrat, the Secretary of War is authorized to reasonably compensate all citizens for the use or occupation of their property during the late civil war — mark you that included fields as well—providing that the complainant files an affidavit of a reputable man that it was so occupied. Now, I ask any lawyers here, and there are a good many present, if more evidence than that would not be required by any court of justice in this country. Why, if all such claims, so authenticated, that would be presented were paid, you could bankrupt the United States in a week. All that Petroleum V. Nasby would have to do to obtain payment of his claim, would be to have Bascom swear that it was so. (Laughter.)

WHY CLAIMS ARE PRESENTED.

The most serious menace that there is to the Treasury of the United States comes from this quarter; and if any gentleman makes light of it, or attempts to ignore it or to brush it aside, I will just ask him why it is that these Southern men have put in these bills if they don't mean business? They knew that it would be an odious thing in the North. I asked one of the Southern men myself, last winter, why in the world they did it. I said, "You must know that this will be a stumbling-block to your own party all through the North." He said they understood that just as well as I did, but that the unanimity of the South and the importunity of the demand of their constituents was so intense that they could not maintain their standing at home unless they put them in in season and out of season; and yet gentlemen will tell you that they don't mean anything. You give them the President of the United States, and try a little while, and you will see if they don't mean anything.

Why, there is meaning in it already. There is the suit against Colonel Dow, brought against him by a rebel for property which he had destroyed. Colonel Dow paid no attention to it, and judgment went against him by default, before a little court improvised in Louisiana for hearing claims of that nature. Eight years after the case was certified to the Maine courts, and Judge Clark, of Portland, affirmed the judgment. The case was apppealed the Supreme Court, and has not been concluded yet, but may be decided against Col. Dow finally. If a Union man, by the destruction of rebel property in the discharge of his duty, can be held responsible for it, why cannot the owner of the field at Appomattox, on which Lee surrendered, bring suit and recover judgment against General Grant for ground rent? (Cheers and laughter.)

HARD TIMES.

Mr. Blaine then spoke of the attempts that had been made to secure the payment of the rebel war claims, of which he said there were already on file from four to seven millions of dollars. We hear a great deal, he said, about hard times from Democratic orators. Would it improve the times to pay this four to seven million dollars of money to these rebels? What is the remedy offered by the Democratic party for hard times? The payment of the rebel claims and free trade. He did not know of a single proposition of Mr. Tilden and his party that was not directly hostile to the industrial interests of the country. They propose to repeal the resumption act; and why? Beeause of its connection with the payment of the rebel war claims. The rebels know that their claims will never be paid in coin, but they think if they can keep the greenback bag open, and put paper in at one end and take greenbacks out at the other their claims will be paid, hence their opposition to resumption. There was no better currency in the world than ours, but he wanted to make it better still. It should be worth one hundred cents to the dollar, and it would be worth just that when the Government resumes specie payment and not before. What country in the world had such good credit as this Government, notwithstanding it made such a distinction between its time notes and its due bills. We could go into the market to-day and borrow money at a lower rate of interest than any country in the world save England. And why? Because the world had confidence of the ability and honesty of the Government to pay, notwithstanding we were permitting our due bills to be sold on the street at a discount of ten per cent. What would be thought of a business man who would conduct his business in this way?

RESUMPTION.

The speaker said he wanted to live to see the 1st of January, 1879, if the resumption act was not repealed, for he would then see a paper dollar worth one hundred cents. He argued that it only required a restoration of confidence in the ability and good faith of the Government to pay its indebtedness to renew specie payment at once. That whenever it was generally and positively known that the Government could and would pay specie for its due bills, then everybody would covet the due bills, everybody would then want the greenbacks, and the gold would not be at a premium. He knew this fact from actual experience. He said: I went out to San Francisco three or four years ago, and had with me a letter of credit, and I drew a check for three hundred dollars. The cashier asked me how I would have it, and I said I would take it in gold, and he gave me thirty ten dollar gold pieces. I found it pretty heavy in my pocket, and I had to shift it around from one pocket to the other until at last in about two hours I got so greatly tired of it that I went back to him and said: "For the Lord's sake can't you give me some decent bills?" (Laughter.) That is the way it is going to be with the people. I venture my prediction that there will not be twenty millions of a run made. One of the great troubles of this generation is that you have not been used to gold and silver You don't know the use of it. A great proportion of the voters of this country have grown up since specie went out, and they don't know anything about it.

TILDEN AND RESUMPTION.

I will tell you how that connects itself with another great question. You know that Mr. Tilden was really a great advocate for specie resumption. When we passed the act for the resumption of specie payments in 1879, Mr. Tilden had just been inaugurated as Governor of New York, and the first thing he did was to induce the Legislature of that State to conform the legislation of New York to the legislation of Congress, and the statute of New York of January, 1875, runs right with equal pace with the United States statute, and this day the law of New York is, that all taxes, after January, 1879, shall be payable and collectable in gold and silver; and all contracts in that State, unless it is otherwise specially provided, shall be enforcible in gold and silver. Mr. Tilden started out on that line and intended, I suppose, to follow it. He is at least entitled to the benefit of that doubt. But he pretty soon found that there were a large class of men who would control the nomination for President at St. Louis—I mean the Southern Democrats—who did not intend that there should be specie payment in this country until they had got their lick at the paper money of this country. The Southern people know just as well as you do, that they will never be forgiven for their sins in the next world on the plea of ignorance. They know perfectly well that when you get gold and silver going in this country, and you get the greenback equal to it, that we are never going to pay taxes out of our pockets for the payment of these Southern claims. They know that is bringing the issues a little too rugged, a little too sharp; but they also know that if they can keep open this question of paper money and inflation and expansion, if that bag can be kept open at both ends, that the Southern claims will go in at one end and come out at the other in some shape or the other.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

And that is the ground upon which the Southern Democracy to-day are against specie resumption. Naturally they would be for resumption. The great wonder all over the world is that anybody in the West or South on any economic principles should be against specie. You are dealing all the time in the West and South in gold and silver articles. I said to a man in Toledo the other day that he could not make a transaction in wheat on a paper basis. As soon as he is ready to sell he telegraphs to New York for prices, and his New York agent telegraphs the London Corn Exchange to know the price of wheat, and then it is always given upon a gold basis, and the result is you will sell on a gold basis. We have been slandered, abused, maligned and blackguarded all over the country for years, because we were the bondholders' party. They said the Republicans were the bondholders' party, and were paying the bondholder in gold. Well, we never had but one reason in the world for paying the bondholder in gold. It came pretty hard at one time, but it is not so hard now. At one time it came pretty hard, and there was only one reason we ever had for doing it, and that was that we had solemnly promised on the faith of the United States that we would. I know that it is not a very strong reason with the average Democrat, but it weighes a great deal with a Republican. [Applause and laughter.] That is all there is about it. While we were doing that we were greatly maligned because we were the bondholders' party. Now we propose, with due notice of four years, that if any man at the end of this four years holds one of those due bills of the United States, and prefers to have the gold and silver for it, he shall have it.

I had a conversation with Moses Field in New York some time since, on the financial question—Moses is now a Greenback man, and was then. In the course of the argument he said: "Wheat is only $1.50 per bushel and if you would give in plenty of currency it would be worth $3.00." Well, I responded, why not make it $10, you can just as well have it $10 as $3 if you make your money mean enough.

I don't see how any American citizen can look anybody in the face, or look at himself in the glass, and want his country to continue in a state of partial repudiation on its own due bill. All we want is the greenback. Nobody expects them to run in and retired in great numbers. There is only one thing that can improve the greenback, and that is providing that it shall be worth 100 cents on the dollar. Now, we propose that the humblest laboring man shall have the gold and silver just as much as the bondholder. We have been maligned and abused a great deal for being the bondholders' party. We propose to put everybody on a level, and whoever holds an obligation of the United States, whether it is a time note in the shape of a bond, or a due bill in the shape of a greenback, shall have the gold and silver for it.

The Democrats will tell you that it is "only the finer stamp on the coin that gives it a value, the silver gives it no value." After the British had conquered India they found the greatest collection of valuables and coin ever collected together in the world, among which were coins of every nation and of every age, coins of the Byzantine Empire, coins that were carried over the river Jordan; all these were sent to the home government by Lord Clyde, and on the day of their arrival every piece of gold or silver in that collection had as determined a value as the coins dropping from the English mints that day. I should liked to have seen some old miser passing down the streets of London with a piece of paper on which was a "promise to pay" of the Byzantine Empire. What would it have been worth?

There is just one thing I want you to remember about Tilden—one great sin that Tilden committed that he will never be forgiven for in this world, and I am greatly afraid not in the world to come, though we don't propose to follow him there. [Laughter and applaus.] You remember in 1861, when all this country went wild with enthusiastic patriotism over the old flag when Sumter was fired on? We held great meeting just like this, and with one accord and pledged our lives and sacred honors, and every loyal man did what he could at the front or at home, and the minute we got through holding the first series of meetings—just such meetings as this and larger—the first thought of every thoughtful man was, how does the city of New York stand?

That was of great consequence. New York was a Democratic city. New York was the financial center of the continent. The press of New York was the most influential on the continent, even more so than it is now. But, more important than all, New York was the place from which European public opinion was formed as to this country, and it was very important that European public opinion should be right on this question. If you go to Europe, you know very well that you never see any papers there except the New York papers, and European public opinion with reference to our affairs is formed in New York, just as we form our opinion of English affairs upon what is done in London, and upon French affairs by what is done in Paris, and on German affairs by what is done in Berlin.

So it was of great importance that New York should be all right. New York thought so, too, and they got together and started a call for a great meeting to give expression to the popular feeling. They held the meeting on the 20th day of April, 1861, in Union Square, and it will be known in history as the Union Square meeting, the most momentous and important that has been held in this country since the Declaration of Independence was ratified one hundred years ago. That call was signed by every leading merchant, banker, preacher, lawyer and doctor in New York. It was headed by a man who had been for thirty years the leading Democrat of New York, John A. Dix. In all that city there was but one man who was applied to to sign that call who refused, and his name was Samuel J. Tilden. He would not even give the weight of his name for the American Union, and now he is going round getting certificates from Manton Marble and John Bigelow that he attended the meeting. At this late day he wants it understood that he attended it. Suppose he did. How do you know but what he was down there with his Democratic friend, John Morrissey, and some of the New York roughs, to see whether there was a chance to break the meeting up? Every preacher in Pittsburgh will tell you that he can count bald-heads in his congregation off which the truth has been glancing for forty years [great laughter]; and yet the old sinners ain't converted yet. Attending a meeting is the poorest excuse I ever heard put in. Probably some stiff old Allegheny county Democrat may be attending this meeting. But that will never be counted to him for righteousness [laughter] nor will it be the slightest consolation to him upon his deathbed, if, in spite of all I have told him, he persists in voting for Hopkins, or Tilden, and Hendricks in November. It won't do. Tilden is getting certificates now, that although he refused to sign the call, he attended the meeting. Everything that Tilden's name is to where we have got him pinned down he denies. This letter that I read to you—he says he never wrote that. He says Tweed forged it. [Laughter.] Well, Tweed is coming home. I prefer to have that case suspended until we hear from Tweed. So, when we know that Tilden was on the Committee on Resolutions at Chicago in 1864, when they nominated McClellan and voted this war a failure, he says he had nothing to do with that. Although he was on the sub-committee that framed the resolutions, he says he didn't consent to them, and as soon as he got home he went to McClellan's back door and told him not to mention them in his letter of acceptance. [Laughter.] When you get him on his record he always denies it.

Now he has got a private pigeon hole, under the care of Manton Marble and John Bigelow, in which there are a lot of speeches that he prepared, but never had an opportunity to deliver. They say now that Tilden would have been glad to say, if he had had an opportunity to say, what would have been a first-rate thing to say at that particular time, but he never got an opportunity to say it. [Laughter.] And that is the record on which he wants to go.

Mr. Tilden has another bad record—he sets himself up as a reformer. He has been hand in glove with the Democracy of New York city for a quarter of a century. Twenty-nine years ago when the city of New York was surrendered to the Democrats it was a finished city. It had its water works, its gas, paved streets, wharves, bridges, etc. Yet notwithstanding it had all these, it had no debt. Look at it now, tax-ridden as it is with a debt of $160,000,000. It has become a serious question with financiers whether it will ever be able to recover from this debt.

Another objection to Mr. Tilden is that he is a states rights man, and holds that this is not a nation but a confederacy. Show me a man who says this nation is a confederacy, and I will show you one who aided and battled and encouraged the late rebellion.

The Republicans believe that this is a nation and that we owe our first allegiance to it. We love the Union better than we do the State. We love the national flag; it is large enough for both Maine and Pennsylvania. In the south they had State flags, and thought more of them than they did of the national flag, and most of them had snakes or serpents on them. The speaker said he had investigated this question of states rights, and had read every message of all the presidents from Washington down, and neither Washington, Adams, Jefferson, or any of the others down to the administration of Pierce, had called this Government a confederacy. Buchanan had said that there was no power in the Government to coerce the South into submission if they desired to succeed. Confederacy is a bad word, he did not like it.

Mr. Blaine said he had spoken longer than he intended and had not yet spoken the bloody shirt. We are told that they had a peaceful election in Mississippi last year, and during that peaceful election there were more men murdered than lost their lives in all the elections in the Northern States in ninety years. Since Lee surrendered to Grant there has been more men murdered in the Southern States for their political opinions than fell in the three greatest battles of the war. Murdered for attempting to exercise their right of franchise, a right granted to them by the Government, and in the exercise of which the Government should protect them. I want you to remember this. We will never have peaceful elections in this country until every man is allowed to exercise the right of suffrage peacefully without regard to race, color or previous condition, who is entitled to it, or has a right to it. (Cheers.) That right never can be withheld from the humblest citizen and have peace in this country. The Government owes it to itself and to its citizens. Edmund Burke said to the English Parliament, when that Government was at war with the Sepoys, that he would have them understand that the English Government, if it trampled upon the rights of the humblest citizen of India, could not protect the proudest peer of the realm. Equal justice to all. Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces.

Mr. Blaine at the Monongahela House —Visits From Personal and Political Friends—Regards From an Old Colored Nurse.

Mr. Blaine and his son arrived in the city yesterday afternoon just before three o'clock. He stopped at the Monongahela House, and was there visited in his room by many warm personal and political friends, together with some who could not be enumerated in that catalogue. Among the visitors were Gen. A. L. Russell, Col. Wm. Jones, of Elizabeth, Hon. W. S. Moore, of Washington, F. M. Magee, H. W. Oliver, John S. Slagle, R. C. Gray, John Hampton, John S. Robb, Christopher L. Magee, David Robinson, Michael Rodgers, and others some of whom were unknown to the GAZETTE representative, who also paid his respects to the distinguished visitor. Mr. Blaine had a genial word and a friendly grasp of the hand for all that were introduced to him, and quite a number of the visitors were outspoken enough to tell him frankly of the almost unspeakable regret that filled them when they heard of his defeat at Cincinnati. "Mr. Hayes is an honest and a good man," said one of the visitors to Mr. Blaine, "and I intend to vote and work for him, but you are the man that should have been our candidate to-day." To all these enthusiastic fellows Mr. Blaine replied only by thanking them still more warmly for their friendship, telling them that he esteemed it, and urged them to labor heartily for the success of the ticket that was nominated.

The papers of yesterday contained a statement that Mr. Blaine was assaulted in Cleveland on election day by a rough, and that that was the only disgraceful affair that had occurred in that city. The explanation given of this by Mr. Blaine's son is that his father was standing near the polls in one of the Cleveland wards, when he was accosted by an Irishman of Democratic proclivities, who heaped personal abuse and villification upon him, attacked the Republican party, and wound up his villainous assault by informing Mr. Blaine that if he knew what was good for him he would leave the city. Mr. Payne, son of the Democratic candidate for Congress, came up during the fellow's tirade and not only ordered but drove him away, apologizingt at the same time for the misconduct of the fellow, with whom he was unfortunately obliged to affiliate politically. Mr. Payne would have performed his whole duty had he knocked the Hibernian down.

During the general conversation yesterday afternoon, Mr. Blaine unwittingly testified to the wonderful retentiveness of his own memory. Mr. David Robinson, of the Thirty-sixth ward, was talking to him, and said that an old colored woman living in his ward, learning that he was going to see Mr. Blaine, had asked him to tell the latter that she had nursed him when a child at Brownsville, Pa.

"What is her name?" asked Mr. Blaine.

"Freeman—Johanna Freeman," responded Mr. Robinson, "and she always manifests the deepest interest in you and all your actions."

"Oh, yes, I remember her very well," replied Mr. B. "She is one of a colored family that came down to us through my grandfather Gillespie. Her name was Workman. Her husband's name is Freeman. Bear my respects to her, and tell her that I have not forgotten her."

In behalf of the citizens of Elizabeth, Mr. Jones requested Mr. Blaine to visit that place, where he is well known, and make a speech, but the latter said that he intended going to Philadelphia this morning to see Mr. Hoyt, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and that if he could arrange it he would be most happy to yield to the request. Mr. Jones intimated that he might do some good in that locality in the conversion of the few Cooper and Carey men there. "I'm astonished," said Mr. Blaine, "that many intelligent men are possessed with this greenback delusion."

With the aid of his fine colloquial powers, which are of the highest order, Mr. Blaine was enabled to entertain and interest all who entered his room. He made them all feel thoroughly at their ease. When the writer left, near six o'clock, Mr. Blaine's friends were crowding in upon him faster than ever.

After the Meeting.

At night Mr. Blaine returned to his hotel and received only a few of his more intimate personal friends. In an informal chat with the favored few he expressed himself as well pleased with the magnificent ovation tendered him and as grateful for it. He expressed his great pleasure at meeting so many old college chums, personal and political friends. He expects to return this way in November, and will then probably spend several days in the neighborhood.

Extraordinary News from the Front—Still Better Than from Ohio and Indiana.

A magnificent Decker & Barnes	$1,000
Another nearly as fine	850
" " " "	800
Four others, same make	640
Four " " "	600
Two very fine J. & C. Fischer pianos	550
Two others " " "	500

All the above at very much less than *half their value.*

ALSO 150 ORGANS,

All double reed, and from 5 to 8 stops, at prices ranging from $75 to $125; all new and improved cases; solid walnut; finest finish.

Also, two very fine Bradbury Pianos, a little shop worn, at much less than cost, as we must have the room for new stock, and we would rather sacrifice on the goods and dispose of them at once, than have to hire more store room, which we will have to do unless we dispose of stock. Terms of payments will be made to suit all responsible parties, while for spot cash a very liberal discount will be given on all goods.

A call at our rooms will convince any one that we are in earnest and mean business.

Also, all goods *guaranteed perfect*, and warranted five or eight years. And also that except the two Bradbury's the rest have not been on hand over three to four months. Come and see for yourself at

HAMILTON'S,
87 Fifth avenue,
UNDER MASONIC HALL.

Don't mistake the place. Look up for Large Gold Sign.

Elegant Parlor Suits.

A very excellent and cheap assortment o the latest styles of furniture, at the lowes prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s 89 Smithfield street.

Campaign Music.

TENOR DRUMS,
BASS DRUMS,
FIFES, FIFE TUBES,
TENOR AND BASS DRUM HEADS,
DRUM CORD, DRUM STICKS,
NEW CAMPAIGN SONGS,
MARCHES, ETC.,
For Sale Cheap at
MELLOR'S MUSIC STORE,
79 Fifth avenue.

Sole Leather, Calf Skins,

Uppers, Findings and Shoemakers' Tools, at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

J. O. Flower,

Dentist, successor to R. Vandevort & Flower, No. 140 Penn avenue.

Fine Note Papers and Envelopes.

Stationery my specialty.

GEORGE W. BACKOFEN,
No 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Gents' Cloth Overgaiters

and Enamel Leather Leggins at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

Oysters.

Ask your grocer for the
STAR BRAND.

Genuine French Blacking

and Shoe Brushes at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappoint d in not getting what French bread they w nted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

Heel Protector,

to keep socks or stockings from wearing out at the heel, for sale by C. H. Dietrich, 160 Smithfield street.

WATCHES.

How Every Lady Can Wear One!

Ladies' Solid Gold, Unredeemed Watches, at $15, $16, $17 and $18 (warranted), at E DeRoy's only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street, GAZETTE building—153.

We are now prepared to furnish two popular styles of Beaver Coats, for ladies, in extra large sizes, viz: 40, 42, 44 and 46 inch, bust measure.

F. H. EATON & Co.,
25 Fifth avenue.

Star Button Fasteners

for family use, for putting on Buttons on Shoes or Clothing. Price 25 cents per box, at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

"Baltimore" Fire Place Heaters.

Three rooms warmed by one fire. Call and see them at 49 Sixth street.

Dressing, Bronze, Laces,

Cork Soles, Button Hooks, Bows for Slippers, ect., at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

Buy the

"Chilson Furnace." "Wellman's Reflector Grate."

Kornblum, Practical and Scientific Optician, office in R. S. Davis & Co.'s book store, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Marble and Slate Mantles.

Cheapest and best in the city.

L. H. SMITH & Co.,
49 Sixth street.

Railroaders, Attention!

Solid silver unredeemed watches, best Elgin works, in open or hunting cases, at $15, $16, $17 and $18, at E. DeRoy's only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street, GAZETTE building—153.

We are selling last year style Balmoral and Fancy Wool Hose, for children, from 25 cents for 4½ inch to 45 cents for 8 inch,—less than half of last year's price.

F. H. EATON & Co.,
25 Fifth avenue.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,

DENTIST,

Office No. 31 SIXTH AVENUE, Opposite Trinity Church.

DIED.

SARVER—On Tuesday evening, October 10th, at 9:10 o'clock, ALEXANDER PHILLIPS, only son of James H. and Lizzie N. Sarver, and grandson of A. N. Hutchinson, aged 3 years, 11 months and 6 days.

Gentle Aleck, you have gone
To join that band around the throne;
There to live and love forever,
In a sweet, celestial home.

Oh! loved one, how we miss you;
Our sighs and tears they are not few,
When we note the vacancies
That you filled in your precious life.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 99 Sedgwick street, on FRIDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock.

DAVIS—On Wednesday morning, October 11th, 1876, at 2:45 o'clock, PETER M., son of Chas. B. and Mary L. Davis, aged 5 years, 4 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 20 Stockton avenue, THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

EATCHELL—Wednesday morning, October 11, at half-past two o'clock, at her late residence, No. 36 Walnut street, Allegheny city, Mrs. AGNES EATCHELL, aged 76 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral FRIDAY AFTERNOON at two o'clock.

REDMAN—On Tuesday morning, October 10th, 1876, JOHN W. REDMAN.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 2116 Sidney street, South Side, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, October 12, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will leave the office of H. Samson at 1 P. M.

☞PATTERSON'S LIVERY, SALE and Commission Stables. Carriages for Operas, Parties and Concerts. Horses kept at Livery. Undertaking in all its branches promptly attended to by Robert H. Patterson. Fine Carriages and Hearse furnished on short notice. PATTERSON BROS., successors to Robert H. Patterson, No. 6 Seventh avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.

Assets, January 1, 1876, $5,167,547.46.

Insurance Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 85 Fourth avenue.

TREES! TREES!

HOLLAND BULBS!

FLOWERS! FLOWERS!

Immense stock of superior quality, wholesale and retail by JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH, 112 Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice Fall Catalogues now ready.

Old Pittsburgh Hedge Farm NURSERY,

Have on Hand and For Sale

Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry Trees, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Vining Plants, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberry Plants, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., &c. Greenhouse and Bedding-out Plants.

Greenhouses and Nursery situated on Wilkins avenue, opposite 22d Ward Shady Side Church, about 10 minutes' walk from Fifth avenue.

WM. & JAS. MURDOCK'S SEED STORE,
114 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

We hereby notify the public that W. A. Arnold is no longer in our employ, and is not authorized to sell the

"CHILSON FURNACE,"

In evidence of which we append card from the manufacturer:

The citizens of Pittsburgh are respectfully informed that I have given the exclusive agency for the sale of my furnaces to L. H. SMITH & CO., No. 49 SIXTH STREET. I trust these furnaces will be as highly appreciated throughout the west as they now are in the eastern cities. For simplicity, durability, heating capacity and ease of management, they have no equal. The fact that over thirty thousand of the furnaces have been sold fully proves the above.

GARDNER CHILSON.
Boston, September 5, 1876.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
145 49 SIXTH STREET.

Iron City College!

Corner Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

Day and Evening Classes in Book-Keeping, Penmanship and Arithmetic.

165 J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

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WANTED.

WANTED—PLACES FOR 10 FARM hands, also 15 Gardeners and Drivers; al experienced and have from 1 to 5 years' reference. Employment office, No. 1 Sixth street. g87

WANTED—MORTGAGES—

Money to loan in large and small amounts on City or Allegheny County property.

THOS. K. PETTY,
158 Fourth avenue, near Grant street.

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN OLD well experienced and generally successfue commercial traveler, proficient in almost any lin, of goods. Address, stating line of goods and States 541 Penn street, Reading, Pa.

WANTED — SALESMEN — ONE FOR this State, and one for Ohio, and one for West Virginia. To an active, industrious man, either with or without experience traveling, a salary of $90 per month; hotel and traveling expenses will be paid. Address "Gem Manufacturing Co.," St. Louis, Mo. k4

TO LET.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR STORY warehouse, No. 223 Liberty street, second door from Seventh street. For particulars enquire of HEAD, CARSON & CO., 221 Liberty, corner of Seventh street. f47

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BENCHES—30 WITH REVERSIBLE backs for Sunday School, Church, Hall or Lawn—cheap, at 41st and Willow streets k12

FOR SALE—ONE 14x24 ENGINE, ONE 12x24 Engine, one 10x24 Engine and one 8x12 Engine, all second hand and will be sold cheap, and a lot of Shafting, Pulleys and Belting—second-hand. Also, 8 new Engines of different sizes, at THOMAS CARLIN'S, 186 Lacock street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR PORTABLE ENGINES, attached to Boilers, from 10 to 20 horse power, at

JAMES HILL & CO.'S,
Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.,
Allegheny City, Pa.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and second-hand BOILERS, in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the WEST POINT BOILER WORKS, 13 Water street. R. MUNROE, successor to Watson & Munroe.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house, situate on Fremont street, Second ward, Allegheny, well finished with all modern improvements, with lot 22x160 feet; will be sold at a bargain, by JOHN STERRITT & SON, Real Estate Agents, No. 43 North Diamond street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—EXHAUST AND PRESSURE Blowers, Taps and Dies, Emery Wheels, Judson Governors, Pure Oak Tanned Belting, Lace Leather, Packing, Oline Compound, Machinery and Manufacturers' Supplies in general, at lowest prices. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—STEAM PUMPS, LATHE and Drill Chucks, Taps and Dies, Twist Drills, Parker's Vises, Emery Wheels and Grinders, Set and Cap Screws, Hydraulic and Screw Jacks, Belting, Packing, and Manufacturers' supplies in general. HUTCHISON & CO., 112 Liberty and 5 Union streets.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—ONE very fine new Steam Engine, 60 horse power, cylinder 16½ inches by 30 inch stroke. One same size, second-hand, in perfect running order, with governor, wrought iron shaft and crank, almost new. One 12x24 second-hand Steam Engine in complete running order. Also, one Store Steam Elevator, complete with double Engine and Boiler. 10 double-flued Boilers in No. 1 order, tested. Enquire of HUGH M. BOLE, Pittsburgh, Pa. k14

AUCTION SALES.

GO TO

Leggate's Auction,

178

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

FOR

India Rubber Overshoes, Arctic Overshoes, Gum Knee Boots, Sandals, Calf Boots, Kip Boots, Working Shoes, Ladies' and Misses' Morocco, Lace and Button Boots, Boys' Boots and Shoes, Children's Shoes, Slippers, Fine Shoes, Heavy Shoes, Cheap Shoes, all kinds of Shoes, Men's Hats, Boys' Hats, Underclothing, Scarlet Underwear, Men's Overcoats, Business Coats, Pantaloons, and many other Seasonable Domestic Goods. When you wish to be sure of getting the worth of your money,

GO TO LEGGATE'S.

BY JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.

AT AUCTION,

THE ENTIRE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Brussels Carpet, Book Case,

TWO PIANOS, &C.,

In dwelling, No. 229 North avenue, Allegheny,

NEXT WEDNESDAY MORNING, October 11th, at 10 o'clock. The furnishment consists in part of Parlor Furniture in hair cloth, Marble Top Table, Walnut Wardrobe, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Extension Table, Sideboard, Easy Chair, Dining-room, Bed-room and Kitchen Chairs, Bed Lounge, Common Lounge, Hall Rack, Extension Hall Racks, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets Hall Carpets, Stair Carpet and Rods, Oil Cloth, Matting, Hearth Rugs, Ottomans, Fenders, Coal Vases, China Ware, Glass Ware, Tin Ware, Cooking Utensils, 1 very good Secretary, Book Case, and two superior PIANOS, (both in good order.) Every article must be sold, as the owner is quitting housekeeping.

JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., Auctioneers,
182 Federal street, Allegheny.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,

136 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds

Musical Instruments,

STRINGS AND SHEET MUSIC.

Also, Sole Agent for the celebrated

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S NEW YORK

PIANOS,

JUBILEE ORGANS

And various other makes of Pianos and Organs. Pianos and Organs sold on the rental plan, at payments to suit each and every one. Liberal discount allowed for CASH. Old Pianos and Organs taken in exchange for new instruments at the highest rates. f22

CHAMBER SUITS,

PARLOR SUITS,

CORNICES,

LACE CURTAINS

Largest stock in the city at lowest prices.

E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,

139 Liberty Street,

FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

R. M. LEONARD,

Lumber Merchant,

173 PENN AVE.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

CLOSING-OUT SALE

Of the entere and valuable stock of Goods in the store of the late PHILLIP GRAEFF, No. 87 Market street, consisting of the Finest and Costliest

Silks, Satins, Cashmeres,

Velvets and Silk Poplins,

Laces, Fringes, Flowers, Shawls and Dress Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Reduced 50 to 75 Per Cent.

NO. 87 MARKET STREET.

L. B. FLANNERY, Executrix.

NEW FALL GOODS.

T. & J. T. M'CANCE,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

NO. 196 LIBERTY STREET.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE MATTINGS.

HENRY M'CALLUM,

No. 77 Fifth Avenue, ABOVE Wood Street.

SILK DEPARTMENT!

SILK DAMASSE

IN RICH AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, IN

All the New Fall Colorings

And SILKS FOR UNDERSKIRTS TO MATCH. Also, Magnificent Line of

COLORED FALLIES!

STREET AND EVENING SHADES FROM $1.25 UPWARDS.

BLACK SILKS

We are offering our customers a large assortment of Reliable Goods

AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES!

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

NO. 35 FIFTH AVENUE.

THREE DIPLOMAS!

AWARDED BY THE EXPOSITION OF 1875, TO

RUMBERGER, GREGG & COMPANY,

FOR THEIR CELEBRATED

Flannels,

Blankets and

Woolen Yarns.

A Full Line of these Goods at the Warehouse of

D. GREGG & CO.

161 and 163 Wood Street.

PICKERSGILL, LYONS & Co.

141 WOOD STREET,

Call attention to their large collection of

Fine Engravings and Photographs,

Many of them appropriately framed. Portrait and Picture Frames, embracing many new styles. Parlor and Table Easels in great variety. Also Pier and Mantel Mirrors of latest designs at very low prices.

Ben Franklin Insurance Co

INCORPORATED 1866.

OFFICES—41 AND 43 OHIO STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

HENRY IRWIN, President. GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary

SIMON DRUM, Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.

J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD............Manager.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 12th, 1876, the Popular Irish Comedian,

JOSEPH MURPHY

In his successful Drama entitled the

KERRY GOW.

FRIDAY—Benefit of JOSEPH MURPHY.

Kerry Gow Matinee Saturday.

Monday evening, October 16, the world-renowned artist, FECHTER.

Box office open Friday morning for the sale of seats.

☞LIBRARY HALL.

ELLSLER & CANNING, Lessees and Managers.
HARRY ELLSLER..............Treasurer.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, and every evening, engagement of the beautiful and talented young actress,

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MR. F. A. LEFEBVRE.
4. Grand Selection—"Gems of Martha"..Flotow
GILMORE'S BAND.
5. Cornet Solo—"Young America" Polka....Levy
MR. M. ARBUCKLE.

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6. Caprice Heroique—"The Awakening of the Lion"..................Kuntsky
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7. Grand Aria—"Robert to que j'aime" Meyerbeer
MISS LELIAN B. NORTON.
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